

THE TIMES

Thalidomide victims will get £5m to offset effect of tax

The Government is to seek parliamentary approval "as soon as possible" for a "once-for-all" capital payment of £5m into the thalidomide children's trust to offset the effect of taxation

on compensation paid to parents. No change in the tax law will be made. The Government also plans to give £3m to the Rowntree Memorial Trust to aid severely congenitally handicapped children.

Other children to get £3m

By Our Political Correspondent Dr Gilbert, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, yesterday promised early Government action to offset the effects of taxation on the compensation payments made to the parents of thalidomide children.

This will avoid changes in the tax law. The Government will bring in a supplementary estimate to enable £5m to be paid into the thalidomide children's trust fund "in a way which should at least offset the effects of taxation".

Dr Gilbert said: "In this way we shall ensure that the position of the thalidomide children is not prejudiced and at the same time we shall avoid any significant effect on the tax considerations applying to any settlement of any comparable tragic case that may arise in the future." The Government has decided seek parliamentary approval the same time for a second payment of £3m to the Rowntree Memorial Trust to provide assistance for severely congenitally handicapped children.

This is in addition to the provision of £3m authorized by the previous government.

It is obviously intended to argue that if help given to thalidomide children in their tax difficulties, similar assistance should be available to others who are similarly handicapped.

Dr Gilbert said that although Inland Revenue had always it could not give an assurance that all payments would be free, there had been "general misunderstanding" about other payments made by it to beneficiaries would be treated as income for tax purposes.

Mixed reactions, page 2

National savings stamp to be abolished

Margaret Stone

A National Savings stamp, introduced to savings since its introduction over two years. The decision is to be announced by the Paymaster General.

Robert Bellinger, chairman of the National Savings Committee, was told of the decision on Thursday. He said it was a blow to the savings movement, which has 150,000 members.

Years ago the Page on national savings mended that both the and the voluntary movement should be abolished. Mr then Chancellor of the Exchequer rejected the plan.

There is no suggestion this that the volunteer movement should be axed. "We have our respite," Sir Robert to try to reorganize and exert our energies elsewhere.

Stamp now sells at the £120m a year, with the movement accounting for a quarter. It is understood some form of stamp retained for the specific of serving towards a on licence.

It is Mrs Elsa Perkins, of the National Street Page Savings Committee, yesterday that abolition of stamp would outrage the who had been buying it on behalf small people of this.

Iris MacDermott, who is selling stamps from door in Lambeth for 23 said: "My Darby and friends will cry when it is the only way to buy their television and pay their bills."

Cern over

Is breathing Duchess of Gloucester's been prematurely on will be a matter of concern after the week-end member of the Duke's said last night.

He is only halfway done as well as he We shall not know answer about the baby for 24 or 36 hours."

earlier yesterday the Princess faced a continuing difficulty. The baby only 4lb 2oz at birth, a bit less than nearly two years ago. Page 6

Police question 50 on bombs in dawn raids

By Clive Borrell

Detectives investigating bomb attacks in London and the Home Counties were last night studying notebooks and diaries seized in raids in London, Birmingham, Bristol and Liverpool. More than 50 people were roused before dawn and questioned while their homes were searched. No one was arrested.

Many of the homes searched are occupied by Irishmen and known sympathizers of Irish Republican organizations. Mr Danny Ryan, a Nationalist organization in Britain of Conn na h'Eireann, a political wing of the republican movement, was questioned for more than three hours while police searched his

home in Brislington, Bristol. Detectives took away pieces of wire, tape, cameras, swabs from the floor and a minutes book.

"I am a maintenance engineer and the pieces of wire and tape are what you would expect to find in a house like mine. They have nothing to do with explosives," Mr Ryan said.

In London yesterday the Metropolitan police were making final plans to cope with what is expected to be a massive confrontation of demonstrators tomorrow protesting at the presence of troops in Ulster. Several hundred police will be available to move into the Kilburn area for the demonstration said in Washington.

Major-General Wyman Sibley said: "Minuteman missile was dropped from a CSA jumbo jet over the Pacific test range and the rocket motors fired with upward thrust for a period of 10 seconds." —Reuter.

Moderates put up opponent to Mr Mikardo

Mr Clewyn Hughes, former Secretary of State for Wales and Minister of Agriculture, a leading moderate, is to challenge Mr Ian Mikardo, champion of the left wing, for the Labour Party chairmanship. To give Mr Hughes a clear run, Mr Arthur Bottomley, Mr Frederick Willey and Mr William Hamilton have given assurances they will not stand. Mr Mikardo won the post in March. Page 2

British Airways may buy Fokkers

British Airways is looking at the German-Dutch Fokker Friendship aircraft as an alternative to the HS 146, to replace the airline's aging Viscount fleet. Meanwhile Hawker Siddeley has deferred cancellation of the controversial 146 for a month. Union representatives will lobby MPs in an effort to save the project. Page 19

Man grows older

An American-French expedition has found fossilized human remains in Ethiopia dating back between three and four million years. The fossils are said to be almost 1,500,000 years older than those discovered on the shores of Lake Rudolf in Kenya nearly two years ago. Page 6

Fanfani attempt fails

Senator Fanfani last night gave up his attempts to form a new Italian Government. The senator has recently been described as the Christian Democrats' "last card". A statement issued by the Liberal Party said Italy's present crisis was the most serious since the Second World War. Page 4

Mrs Furtseva dies

Mrs Ekaterina Furtseva, the Soviet Minister of Culture, died suddenly yesterday, apparently of a heart attack. She was 63. Earlier this year she reportedly slipped from favour and lost her seat in the Supreme Soviet. Obituary, page 16

Dr Kissinger presses Russians on arms cut

Moscow, Oct 25.—Dr Henry Kissinger, the Secretary of State, today detailed American views on curbing the strategic arms race to Mr Brezhnev, the Soviet party leader, and the two sides described the session as useful.

Discussion of this important topic, regarded by the United States as central to Soviet-American détente, dominated both rounds of talks between Dr Kissinger and the Soviet leader on their second full day of high-pressure negotiations.

An official joint statement, issued while the second meeting was under way during the evening, said that the two sides "thoroughly discussed questions pertaining to further measures to limit strategic armaments. The sides believe the exchange of opinions was useful, and discussion on these matters will be continued".

The statement gave no details of the substance of the talks, which lasted for five hours in all.

Dr Kissinger was understood to have put forward some principles which could provide basic guidelines for a new strategic arms limitation agreement to cover the 10 years 1975-85 and replace the 1972 arms treaty.

Apart from the brief statement there was no indication of Soviet reaction to the Secretary of State's ideas. Kremlin officials were understood to have indicated that they did not regard the arms limitation problem with the same urgency as Dr Kissinger.

Today's two meetings between Dr Kissinger and Mr Brezhnev followed yesterday's seven hours of discussions.

Dr Kissinger is known to have come to Moscow hoping to work out guidelines for discussion on a new agreement that could be approved formally at a summit between Mr Brezhnev and President Ford.

The summit is believed to be in the forefront of Soviet thinking at the moment, and a time and place for it—probably the last week of November in the Far East—are expected to be announced before Dr Kissinger leaves for India on Sunday.

Most signs in Moscow suggest that the Soviet leadership will not move on to any substantive consideration of arms limitation until they have a chance to assess Mr Ford's commitment to defence at first hand.

This appeared to be confirmed by the composition of the Soviet side at the talks today. Marshal Andrei Gromyko, the Defence Minister, was absent and Mr Brezhnev was accompanied only by Mr Grigoryko, the Foreign Minister, Mr Anatoly Dobrynin, the Soviet Ambassador in Washington, and a senior Foreign Ministry official.

In Dr Kissinger's group was Mr Helmut Sonnenfeldt, his close adviser on defence matters, and other arms and security experts.

Missile launched: The United States has successfully test-fired a missile from an aircraft for the first time, the Defense Department said in Washington. Major-General Wyman Sibley said: "Minuteman missile was dropped from a CSA jumbo jet over the Pacific test range and the rocket motors fired with upward thrust for a period of 10 seconds." —Reuter.

Probation for mother

A third cousin of the Queen who killed her daughter, aged nine months, was put on probation for 12 months yesterday. Mrs Elizabeth Wise pleaded guilty to manslaughter on the ground of diminished responsibility. Page 4

Ford election tour

President Ford is failing to arouse much enthusiasm during his campaign tour for the mid-term elections. Yesterday, however, he encouraged the Republicans by attracting crowds of several thousand in Des Moines, Iowa. Page 6

US trade improves

America's trade gap in September narrowed to \$233.3m against \$1,131.8m in August. First National City Bank cut prime rate by 1 per cent to 11 per cent. Other banks followed the trend. Page 19

Shadow Cabinet changes: Lord Carrington and Sir Geoffrey Howe on short list to oppose Mr Callaghan on foreign affairs. 2

Children's Act: Juvenile panel magistrates at Stockport, Cheshire, seek changes in the children's law after criticism that they have been "soft" with offenders. 2

Blue film: Five people who helped others to reap a "rich harvest" from pornographic films sentenced at Birmingham Crown Court. 2

Open hatchets: Russians open their merchant navy training ship, visiting the Thames, to show British journalists how she works. 4

Tokyo inquiry: Japanese tax authorities are to take a close look at the personal finances of Mr Tanaka, the Prime Minister. 6

Sinai keypoint: Middle East peace may rely on fate of oilfields on the west coast of Sinai. 6

Farming: UN expert forecasts a general fall in fertilizer prices because of cutbacks by poorer countries. 19

Britain puts future of Simonstown naval pact in the balance

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

Mr Callaghan, the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary, last night reassured Labour's opposition to apartheid and racism and declared that the South African Government had "manipulated" the recent visit by 11 ships of the Royal Navy to Cape Town to make it appear that Britain approved its policies.

Reflecting a decision of the Cabinet taken on Thursday, when there was an inquest into the circumstances in which the ships visited Cape Town with all the appearance of being on a "good-will" trip, Mr Callaghan announced that the future of the Simonstown Agreement would now be reviewed.

In his speech, Mr Callaghan said: "The Labour Party, and Labour governments from 1945 onwards, have a long historical record in the cause of anti-colonialism and anti-racism. We repudiate both colonialism and racism.

"The British Government has nothing in common with the policies of apartheid and racism which are repugnant to us, and which cause particular pain in our relations with South Africa."

For this reason, he said, the Labour Government shortly after coming into office cancelled the so-called "good-will" visits by the Royal Navy "which are hypocritical as between our two countries, however good may be the personal relations between those who take part in them".

For the same reason, Mr Callaghan said, the Government did not sponsor sporting or cultural contacts. "We reimposed the embargo on selling arms to South Africa and we shall continue to associate ourselves at the United Nations with proposals aimed at ending apartheid, whilst respecting the right to our own political judgment on each particular issue," he said.

"We have encouraged British industry in South Africa to improve the pay and standards of the Africans."

Mr Wilson loses some papers

From Edward Mortimer
Rabat, Oct 25

The Palestine Liberation Organization won an important first-round victory here today in its diplomatic struggle with King Hussein of Jordan.

The Arab League ministerial council, preparing tomorrow's summit, adopted a draft resolution which in effect recognizes the PLO's exclusive right to control the West Bank of Jordan if Israel should withdraw from it.

The draft resolution on Palestine consists of two clauses. The first, to which the Jordan delegation did not object, confirms the right of the Palestinian people to return to their country and determine their own future.

Strong opposition, however, came from the Jordanians over the second clause which said that liberated Palestinian territory would return to the Palestinian people under "the leadership of the PLO". The "confrontation forces" would undertake to support any independent authority set up by the Palestinian people.

Mr Abdul Mohsen Abu Maizer, the PLO spokesman, emphasized at a press conference that "confrontation forces" meant all the states which had played a major part in the conflict with Israel such as Saudi Arabia, or had sent forces to fight in the October war.



A reflection of good taste

Blue Nun from SICEL
right through the meal.

HOME NEWS

Scotland faces food supply disruption as strike talks fail

From John Chartres

Scotland faces a prolongation of the lorry drivers' three-week-old unofficial strike, which could disrupt food supplies and other essential services.

Talks called by officers of the Conciliation and Arbitration Service in Glasgow broke down after more than five hours yesterday on the issue of bonus payments for drivers' mileage.

The dispute involves 8,000 drivers and has led to between 8,000 and 12,000 industrial workers in other industries being laid off.

Neither side met yesterday and later each accused the other of adopting intractable positions. Late last night shop stewards were discussing ways of intensifying picketing next week and of obtaining support from workers in England.

Afterwards Mr Alex Kison, Scottish executive officer of the Transport and General Workers' Union, said that the breakdown had come about over the employers seeking to increase the mileage above which bonus would be paid by 10 miles to 300 miles in 10 hours.

For the employers, Mr George Mackenzie said that they were prepared to bring forward a top rate of £40 a week for 40 hours' work to be operative immediately instead of from January 1, but that the unions were not prepared to agree on increased productivity.

Meetings of drivers have been called for tomorrow in Glasgow and Grangemouth. On Thursday shop stewards said that in the absence of a settlement they intended to intensify their action so that food supplies to the whole of Scotland would be stopped. They

would make concessions to hospital and to companies shipping essential supplies to troops in Northern Ireland and permit limited supplies of newsprint to Glasgow newspapers.

So far there have been few marked effects on food supplies but some factories, including two large car assembly works, have been laying men off because of the non-arrival of parts and materials.

Political pressure for government intervention is likely to mount. Mr Wilson and other Cabinet ministers have indicated that they are keeping a close watch on the situation but think it would be unwise to intervene with troops or other emergency measures until there is a recognizable breakdown of essential services.

Talks on the Glasgow bus and Underground workers' dispute broke down late yesterday after the workers rejected an offer.

Talks are due today on the strike of Glasgow cleansing department's drivers, whose stoppage has led to about 20,000 tons of refuse lying uncollected.

Complacency charge: Mr Heath yesterday accused the Government of playing into the hands of the Scottish National Party's complacency over the strikes (our Political Staff writes).

He called on the Prime Minister to instruct Mr Ross and Mr Foot to ensure immediately that the pay restraint of the social contract was honoured, or to admit that it was irrelevant to questions of pay and industrial peace.

Contingency plans must be prepared to prevent health hazards and maintain food supplies.

Rolls strike continues: A strike of 6,000 Rolls-Royce workers, which has crippled the company's Scottish production, is to continue, 2,000 men decided unanimously yesterday (the Press Association reports).

Farmers in Wales back meat import ban

From Our Correspondent

Aberystwyth

The Welsh Council of the National Farmers' Union decided at Aberystwyth yesterday to back legal steps to prevent the importation of all meat from Ireland and other countries. It said that preventive action would be taken at Welsh ports.

The council also decided to call on Mr Peart, Minister of Agriculture, for a floor price for beef. It said it would be meeting Mr Morris, Secretary of State for Wales, next Friday to give him evidence of a grave lack of fodder on Welsh farms.

Meat subsidy: The Government decided yesterday to support an EEC scheme for reducing the Community's glut of beef by subsidizing wholesalers to store supplies for four months (our Agricultural Correspondent writes). That means 25,000 tons will be taken off the British market.

The decision in favour of the scheme, which will be prepared by the Community beef management committee on Monday, implies tacit acceptance of the claim by beef farmers that the present slaughter premium has failed. That was intended to encourage farmers to keep animals through the winter.

Sugar production: Tate & Lyle said last night that it would reduce production if the EEC subsidy scheme for cane supplies did not work.

Mental breakdown

One woman in six and one man in nine will spend some time in a psychiatric hospital, but it is much less usual for a professor of psychology to suffer a severe mental breakdown and be able to chronicle each step of his treatment. Tomorrow The Sunday Times publishes the story of such a man, who was able to see the whole process as both academic and patient.

He welcomed the Government's proposal to make a second payment of £3m into the Family Fund of the Rowntree Memorial Trust to help sever congenitally handicapped children under 16, but said it was

Labour moderates all out to win party post

By Geoffrey Smith

Political Staff

Mr Clewyn Hughes, a former Secretary of State for Wales and Minister of Agriculture, and one of the leading Labour moderates, is to stand against Mr Ian Mikardo for the chairmanship of the Parliamentary Labour Party. To give him a clear run against Mr Mikardo, the incumbent and the champion of the left wing, Mr Arthur Bottomley, Mr Frederick Wiley and Mr William Hamilton have given assurances that they will not stand again.

Even should a third runner come forward this time it is unlikely that anyone will be declared the winner before he has secured an overall majority. That would require no more than two ballots at most, assuming that there are only three candidates, whereas the prospect in March was of a long and dreary succession of ballots.

Another practice in the March elections is more likely to be repeated. The Tribune group that put forward a slate of six candidates whom they expected for election to the liaison committee, whereas the moderates had a list of 12 from whom they suggested that Labour MPs might select their choice for the six places. Both groups may confidently be expected to follow the same procedure again.

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According to some senior Opposition peers he is unlikely to want to place that appointment in the House of Lords when it is essential that a strong foreign affairs team should face Mr Callaghan in the Commons.

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Mr Heath ponders 'shadow' changes

By George Clark

Political Correspondent

Mr Heath continued his consultations yesterday with other leading Conservatives about shadow Cabinet changes which are to be announced before next Tuesday, when the new session of Parliament will be opened by the Queen.

The main point of speculation is whether the Opposition leader will choose Lord Carrington, former Secretary of State for Defence, as the principal spokesman on foreign affairs.

According to some senior Opposition peers he is unlikely to want to place that appointment in the House of Lords when it is essential that a strong foreign affairs team should face Mr Callaghan in the Commons.

That was probably why some peers were accepting yesterday that Lord Carrington might

return to his position as leader of the Conservative peers, which he held from 1963 to 1970, although Lord Aberdare, who has been deputy leader in the Lords since 1970, would seem the natural successor to Lord Windlesham.

One other name suggested yesterday was Lord Hailsham of St Marybeline, the former Lord Chancellor.

If the choice of shadow Foreign Secretary is made from the present Opposition front bench in the Commons it would likely be that Sir Geoffrey Howe, who now specializes in pensions and the social services, could be given promotion in preference to Mr Geoffrey Rippon, the former Secretary of State for the Environment, who earlier, as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, was responsible for day-to-day negotiations for entry into the EEC.

Suspended sentences and fines for 'blue' films

Three men and two women were said by a judge yesterday to have enabled others to reap a "rich and illicit harvest" from the sale of "blue" films.

Mr Justice Wien said at Birmingham Crown Court that all of them were, in varying degrees, victims of corruption and exploitation by people conducting a highly lucrative business as a result of their willing cooperation. They had degraded themselves beyond measure for the sake of apparently small sums.

But, he acknowledged, "the manifest obscenity" of the films.

George Mason, aged 37, of Penshaw Grove, Moseley, Birmingham, described as a link man in the pornographic film organization, was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment and fined £200 or two months' jail in default.

Colin Richards, aged 34, of Philip Street, Aston, Birmingham, who as caretaker allowed the Aston Manor school to be used for filming, was fined £350 or six months.

Sheila Ulah, aged 37, of Wright Street, Small Heath, Birmingham, who was one of the persons sent to three months' imprisonment suspended for a year.

Two other minor performers, Jacqueline Winch, aged 21, and Melvyn Such, aged 29, living in Oakfield Road, Selly Park, Birmingham, were each fined £150 or two months' jail.

All had been awaiting sentence for a week after pleading guilty to conspiring with others to publish obscene films.

The judge rejected defence counsel's application for Miss Winch and Mr Such to change their pleas to not guilty, but if dealing with them he said they had played the least important part in the conspiracy.

Government may have lead of three in House

By Our Political Correspondent

After the elections of deputy chairmen next week it is expected that Labour's overall majority in the Commons will be three. The non-voting officers will be Mr Selwyn Lloyd, the Speaker, a Conservative; Mr George Thomas (Cardiff West, Lab), Deputy Speaker and Chairman of Ways and Means; Mr Oscar Morton (Poole, C), and a Labour backbencher, who will be deputy chairman.

The Labour choice seems to lie between Sir Alastair Brougham (Batley and Morley) and Sir Myer Galperin (Glasgow, Shettleston).

Court called 'soft' wants children's law changed

From Our Correspondent

Stockport

The juvenile court at Stockport, Cheshire, is asking for changes in the law after complaints that they are "too soft" in dealing with young offenders. The juvenile panel disclosed yesterday that it is asking four local MPs for assistance.

The chairman-elect of the panel, Miss Mildred Orchardson, said: "There have been complaints from the public, press and other media that we are being too lenient with offenders. But our hands have been tied by the law.

So much has been put into the hands of the social services department. We want a change in the law.

Mr Arthur Harding, chairman of the juvenile panel and a magistrate for 13 years, said yesterday that there had been many criticisms of the apparent failure of the present Act. "The law restricts the powers of the juvenile court to deal adequately with young people. There is also a lack of facilities, particularly secure accommodation, for offenders."

"The problem was high

lighted in Stockport recently when Mr Michael Burlin resigned. The majority of the magistrates feel that no reason were given with their own feelings. We are writing to our MP for advice which could be taken. We hope they will bring pressure on the appropriate ministers.

The chairman-elect of the panel, Miss Mildred Orchardson, said: "There have been complaints from the public, press and other media that we are being too lenient with offenders. But our hands have been tied by the law. So much has been put into the hands of the social services department. We want a change in the law.

When he resigned, Mr Burlin, aged 39, stated: "I do not know what measures will deter juveniles but I am satisfied that the present system holds little fear for regular offenders."

Windlesham BBC tribute

By Kenneth Gosling

Independent television has good reason to be thankful for the freedom from government pressures which the BBC built up in its early years. "This is not so in other parts of the world," Lord Windlesham, who is joining ATV Network next month as joint managing director, said yesterday.

An broadcaster should be concerned about the principle of independence, and any new arrangements for financing the BBC should be made only after a period of very thorough scrutiny.

Mr Justice Milmo gave leave for the record of the action to be withdrawn.

after four years as a minister in the Conservative government, and as a member of the Shadow Cabinet. He thus found television standards improved, particularly in dramatic series.

"There are four on no Father Brown; Upstairs, Downstairs; South Riding, a Jenny, each of which a few years ago would have been regarded as a major event.

Independent television should have improved immeasurably when you think how far ahead the BBC were," he said.

Lord Windlesham is returning to independent television

Magazine gives apology to grocery chain

A magazine's colour photographs of a dirty packet of fish and a preserved dried herring brought a High Court libel writ from Fine Fare, the grocery chain.

The text to the pictures in The Sunday Times magazine said the goods were purchased at Fine Fare's store in Voltaire Road, Clapham, London, but there is no Fine Fare store.

"The shop in Voltaire Road to which the defendants had intended to refer is in fact called Clapham Food Fair and has no connexion with Fine Fare," their counsel, Mr Alec Grant, said. He was reading an agreed statement disposing of Fine Fare's action, brought, he said, to vindicate their reputation, not to seek damages.

A rusty can of peas shown in another photograph had been bought at a Fine Fare branch in Cardiff, but the magazine had got the address wrong. A carton of creamed coconut with a cracked and partly displaced lid was admittedly sold by a Fine Fare shop in Leicester. The company regretted that it was overlooked by the staff. A different type of carton was now used by the manufacturers.

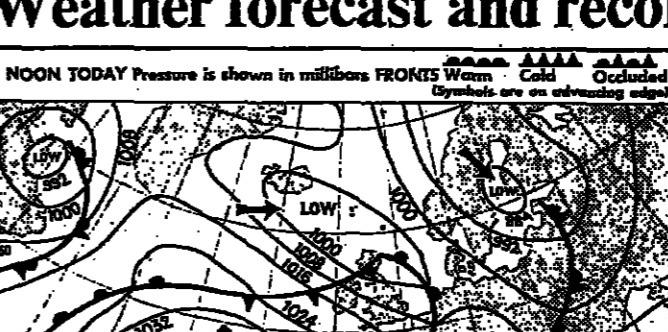
The publishers, as well as expressing their regret, had agreed to pay Fine Fare's legal costs.

Mr Justice Milmo gave leave for the record of the action to be withdrawn.

Lord Windlesham is returning to independent television

regarding News at Ten as a most authoritative news programme.

Weather forecast and recordings



Today Sun rises: 7.43 am Sun sets: 5.46 pm

Moon sets: Moon rises: 2.38 am 3.39 pm

Fall Moon: October 31

Lighting up: 5.16 pm to 6.15 am

High water: London Bridge, 10.59 am; 5.8m (19.1ft); 11.49 am; 6.2m (20.2ft); Avonmouth, 4.9 am; 9.6m (31.5ft); 4.48 pm, 10.2m (33.4ft); Dover, 8.29 am, 5.4m (17.7ft); 9.7 pm, 5.5m (18.3ft); Hull, 2.51 am, 5.7m (18.8ft); 3.54 pm, 5.5m (19.3ft); Liverpool, 8.58 am, 6.7m (22.3ft); 3.12 pm, 7.2m (25.7ft)

Low water: London Bridge, 10.59 am; 5.8m (19.1ft); 11.49 am; 6.2m (20.2ft); Avonmouth, 4.9 am; 9.6m (31.5ft); 4.48 pm, 10.2m (33.4ft); Dover, 8.29 am, 5.4m (17.7ft); 9.7 pm, 5.5m (18.3ft); Hull, 2.51 am, 5.7m (18.8ft); 3.54 pm, 5.5m (19.3ft); Liverpool, 8.58 am, 6.7m (22.3ft); 3.12 pm, 7.2m (25.7ft)

moderate or fresh; max temp: 13°C (55°F).

Central SW England, W. Midlands, Channel Islands, Wales: Cloudy, occasional rain or drizzle.

North: Moderate or fresh; max temp: 13°C (55°F).

NW, NE England, Lancashire, Yorkshire: Partly cloudy, bright spells; max temp: 13°C (55°F).

Scotland: Partly cloudy, bright spells; max temp: 12°C (54°F).

Borders, Edinburgh, E. Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Mainly cloudy, occasional rain, quite heavy spells, becoming drier and clearer later; wind strong; max temp 10°C (50°F).

Wales: Partly cloudy, bright spells; max temp: 10°C (50°F).

England: Partly cloudy, bright spells; max temp: 10°C (50°F).

London: Partly cloudy, bright spells; max temp: 10°C (50°F).

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Churchill.

Why even the Japanese now want to put their money on him.

It may be because it is the most important limited edition of the century. It may be that, even at £400 more than in Britain, the edition represents a significant investment opportunity. Of one thing you may be sure, the Japanese are not buying his Collected Works for sentiment.

THE Japanese, who nowadays are no less inflation-conscious than the rest of us, seem to have discovered a new addition for their investment portfolios. And, in all the circumstances, a somewhat surprising one.

The centenary edition of the Collected Works of Sir Winston Churchill.

It was to be expected that the British would buy it. And, of course, the Americans, Canadians, Australians, New Zealanders, and South Africans. It was pleasing that so many major universities were enthusiastic, and that the edition has been ordered in at least 30 countries.

But now Japan. So much now Japan that one month before official publication there advance orders are already sufficient to make Japan the sixth best overseas customer and potentially the third.

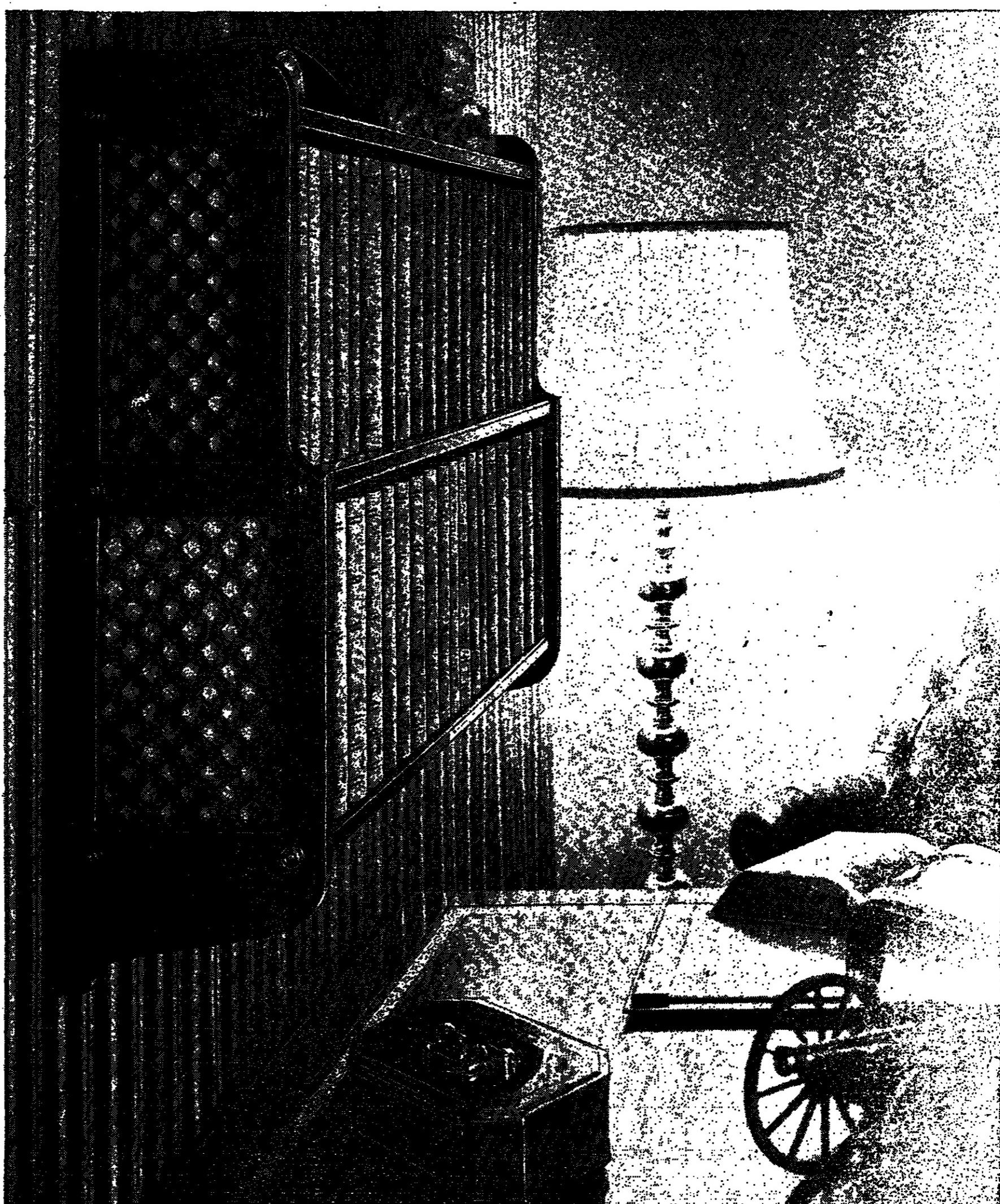
Despite the fact that in Japan the 34-volume edition is priced at up to £400 more than in Britain.

There may be a number of explanations for all this. That the Collected Works is the most important limited edition of the century, and cannot be reproduced in any form for another 40 years. That it is a limited edition of only 3,000 sets worldwide. That each volume in the collection is being brought to a new standard of scholarship by a team of Library editors. That the quality of production is beyond the reach of conventional publishers. That the hand-bound edition has an expected lifespan of 500 years.

But one factor may be fairly ruled out. Sentiment.

Which leaves the thought, perhaps, that the Japanese have decided that Churchill is a good investment.

Well, that may not be why you want to buy it. But when you're spending £945 nowadays it cannot be an attractive notion to know that some people think you're getting a bargain.



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I enclose my cheque for £945 in full payment for the edition.

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Each of the 34 volumes is hand-bound in natural calfskin vellum, and is printed on a special archive text paper tested to a life of 500 years.

The edition is limited to a maximum of 2,000 sets within the British Empire and Commonwealth.

It is not without interest that a year ago a single first-edition copy of Mr. Brodrick's Army was sold by a London dealer for £1,500. The Collected Works, a unique first edition in its own right, is available for just £945, which may be payable over two years.

Rising costs, however, make an increase inevitable, and the current price of £945 is guaranteed in the United Kingdom only until November 30, 1974—the actual centenary of Sir Winston's birth.

Inflation is not, unfortunately, only a problem in Japan.

Please note that because of postal difficulties in central London applications should be directed to Sir Winston's former home at Chartwell, Kent.

This offer must close in Great Britain on November 30th 1974.

HOME NEWS

Mrs Castle challenges Sir Keith Joseph's 'irresponsible' views

By Our Political Correspondent

Mrs Castle, Secretary of State for Social Services, yesterday challenged the basis of remarks made a week ago by Sir Keith Joseph, Conservative spokesman on home affairs. She said it was "frighteningly irresponsible" for him to have raised a cry of alarm about a threat to "our human stock" or inaccurate statements concerning births to single-parent teenage households.

Addressing a conference of the north-west group of the Council for Family Social Service in Liverpool, Mrs Castle agreed with Sir Keith's anxiety to reduce illegitimacy and abortions.

"That is why the policy of making family planning services available to all has been bipartisan, though Sir Keith's logic ran out when, as Secretary of State for Social Services, he made the services less available to poor families by announcing that he would put a prescription charge on those services," Mrs Castle said.

"To imply in any sense that

the way to stop the 'degeneration of the nation' is to stop the poor from breeding rather than to deal with the causes of poverty is to divert us from our main task."

Mrs Castle accused Sir Keith of a "dangerous distortion" in a letter to *The Times* this week, in which he referred to an article in *Poverty*. "He has said that the *Poverty* article asserts that a high proportion of the births to social classes four and five occur—for lack of birth-control—to unmarried or otherwise single-parent teenage households."

Mrs Castle said the article quoted Scottish figures showing that 13.1 per cent of births in the social classes four and five in 1972 were illegitimate. But what Sir Keith did not appreciate was that social class classifications for illegitimate births was based on the mother's occupation, while for legitimate births it was based on the father's occupation.

"But even supposing that the class classification is meaningful, only a third of these illegitimate births were to teenage mothers," Mrs Castle added. "So his high proportion of births to single-parent teenage

households is actually about 4 per cent of births in social classes four and five. I fear those of teenage broken marriages which cannot be enough to affect the argument. And if we look at the 1972 figures for England and Wales, only 3 per cent of all births were illegitimate teenage births."

"On this flimsy basis Sir Keith raises a cry of alarm about a threat to our 'human stock'. To do so on such inaccurate evidence is frighteningly irresponsible. And to talk about the need to remoralize our society by special reference to girls in socio-economic classes four and five is wildly

Mrs Castle said that Mr Michael Schofield, in his careful study of *The Sexual Behaviour of Young People*, written while he was research director of the Central Council for Health Education, produced evidence suggesting that the higher up in the social scale a girl is the more sexual experience she was likely to have had. The study also showed that children from broken homes were not more likely to have more sexual experience than other children.

"So it is wrong to imply that the cycle of deprivation is synonymous with a cycle of promiscuity."

A shared environment could not be built on privileges for the few.

The Conservatives answered: Replying to Mrs Castle's criticisms last night, Sir Keith said that he was not suggesting that the poor should stop breeding (the Press Association reports). He said his arguments were about single-parent families.

"At no point in either speech or my letter to *The Times* did I mention the word 'illegitimate,'" he added. "There are many children born illegitimate into perfectly stable homes." His comments had been based entirely on the article in *Poverty*, which had stated that a high proportion of babies born to single-parent households.

But he agreed Mrs Castle made a valid point when she said that 13.1 per cent of births in Scotland in 1972 in classes four and five were illegitimate "and that I did not show that the classifications were based on the mother's occupation".

Leading article, page 15

Nurses 'take substantial tips from patients'

By Diana Geddes

Nurses in private hospitals and in private wards of National Health Service hospitals have been accepting substantial tips from patients, according to a report published in *Swap*, the fortnightly newspaper of the student section of the Royal College of Nursing.

It cites the case of an agency nurse on night duty at a London private hospital who was given a £5 note by a male patient admitted for overnight observation.

"I was a bit short of cash, so I took it," the nurse is quoted as saying. "It felt awful about it later. But £5 notes are given out all the time by patients."

Another agency nurse is reported as having made an extra £1 a week in tips and gifts in London private hospitals.

The Royal College of Nursing said last night that it realized that the tipper went on "to quite a considerable extent" in National Health Service and private hospitals.

The college was opposed to such practice on ethical grounds. It would rather that patients who wanted to show their appreciation contributed something toward the hospital charitable fund or, if it were a non-monetary gift, something which could be shared by all nurses. But there was no written rule prohibiting the practice.

The Department of Health and Social Security said it had no official directive on tipping. Ministers had their own rules. But like the Royal College of Nursing, it felt that nurses should not accept money for their personal use.

It said that a special relationship was sometimes built up between a nurse and a patient, and that the refusal of a gift from a grateful patient might damage that relationship. In such circumstances, a nurse might accept minor gifts such as a box of chocolates.

The *Swap* report suggests that in some hospitals nurses are beginning to look upon tipping as a "normal perk to the job".

It reports a patient as saying: "In the private hospitals you got the impression that the nurses expected you to give them money, or at least an expensive gift like a bottle of Chanel."

Leading article, page 15

Probation for woman who killed her baby

A third cousin of the Queen who killed her daughter, aged nine months, with drugs after doctors told her the child had no hope of living was put on probation for 12 months at Reading Crown Court yesterday.

Mrs Elizabeth Wise, aged 33, who was staying with friends at Kintbury, near Newbury, Berkshire, at the time, pleaded not guilty to murdering the child, Emma, last June but was found guilty to manslaughter on the ground of diminished responsibility.

Mr Justice Kenneth Jones told Mrs Wise: "I regard this as an extreme case even among exceptional cases. In my judgment you have suffered enough. You have been punished enough for the wrong which, according to law, you did."

Mr Anthony McCowan, QC, for the prosecution, had told the court that medical reports indicated that Mrs Wise was suffering from diminished responsibility of a "substantial nature" at the time. She was a woman of previous spotless character.

She gave birth to the child, her first, on September 2, 1973. It was a child she greatly wanted. At birth it appeared to be normal but, after about nine days contracted an infection which produces serious brain damage.

The child was discharged from the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford, on November 8 and Mrs Wise and her baby went to live with friends in the Newbury area.

Mr McCowan said a specialist found the baby had serious mental retardation with minimal responsiveness and another doctor found it was incapable of swallowing. It had to be fed through a tube inserted through the nose.

The defendant was a wonderful mother to the baby," Mr McCowan said. "She stayed in the room with the child in order that it should not catch cold. She obviously hoped as the baby grew older that the disability would be less."

On June 3 Mrs Jennifer Cubitt, with whom Mrs Wise was staying, found her rearful, distressed and extremely de-

pressed. She noticed the baby was sleeping for a long time. Mrs Wise said: "I wanted her to die peacefully, but she is not dying. What shall we do?"

Mr McCowan said the baby was taken to Battie Hospital, Reading, where it died three days later. Mrs Wise told doctors she had given the baby nine or 10 Mandrax tablets crushed in milk down the tube through which the baby was fed. Police saw her at the hospital cradling the dead child in her arms.

Later she told the officers: "I knew Emma had had brain damage. There was not much hope for her. She was mostly blind and practically deaf. I went back home, took a bottle of sleeping tablets from my friend's room, crushed them up, and gave them to her."

Mrs Wise's statement continued: "My intention was that she should die quickly, peacefully, and painlessly." Mr McCowan said a post-mortem examination showed the child's brain disease was irrecoverable and untreatable. Disease had destroyed three-quarters of her brain.

Mr William Howard, QC, for the defence, said it was impossible not to talk in terms which were emotive. It was a story of love, compassion and devotion of a kind that was rare indeed. Finally overcome by grief, the woman destroyed the thing she loved more than anything else.

Throughout the long months this woman buoyed herself up in the hope that eventually her child would be normal. That could never, ever be," Mr Howard said.

Mrs Jennifer Cubitt spoke of Mrs Wise's absolute devotion. "She would spend many hours feeding the child drop by drop through a tube. Sometimes she would have to start again because the baby cried and by the time she had finished it was time for the next feed."

"She never lost her temper but sometimes she could not take any more. She would come downstairs and walk around for a bit before going back up and trying again."

Open doors in Russian seaborne academy

By Philip Howard

The Soviet training ship Professor Ukhov, which is moored in the Pool of London beside HMS Belfast, opened its hatches and decks yesterday to inspection by the British press.

This uncharacteristic example of the open door policy in a field notorious for secretiveness and mutual apprehensions of espionage was partly caused by justifiable Russian pride in their state system of training merchant seamen. With happy libertarianism the 160 cadets, whose course includes 500 hours of English, acted as guides, while their officers and professors beamed magisterially in the background. Bright-eyed and bushy-tailed young Russians aged 19 or 20 led guided tours of their simulator bridge and radio room which work in tandem with the functional rooms. Painstakingly prepared party pieces were delivered Down in the training engine room, filled with technological marvels made and operated by students, a cadet said: "Welcome gentlemen, we have brought our small boat as far as London to show you our great opportunities in our country for marine engineering."

Juri Afanasyev, a navigation-instructor in the third year of the five-year course, explained: "Ukhov was a famous professor of navigation who wrote many of the books we use in our college." In the spartan messroom and library, portraits of Lenin and contemporary magnates of the Soviet Communist Party looked down proudly on their young eager beavers.

All went as smoothly as vodka and caviare, except for occasional differences of national temperament. The Russians found the journalists a bit fickle at sticking to itineraries and timetables; the British photographed and complained, but were allowed to make a walk-down into internal corridors looking at photographs of Russian nautical colleges.

Captain Vasili Snopkov, master of the Professor Ukhov, said: "In the coming intensification of the production all over the world we have a problem facing us not only to make our standards of training cadets higher, but also to shorten the period of sea experience as



Eager beavers of the Russian Merchant Navy cluster behind the Professor Ukhov's master, Captain Vasili Snopkov, in the Port of London yesterday.

much as possible." His ship, built two years ago, is part of their answer. It is one of a fleet of 20 merchant navy training ships, seven of which are sailing. Between 3,000 and 10,000 seamen of all grades graduate from them every year, depending on the fluctuations of a 10-year plan. The Professor Ukhov is in London partly to show the red flag and partly to take part in the intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization conference on safety at sea.

The Professor Ukhov stays in the pool until Tuesday, when it sails for Sweden to pick up a cargo of cellulose, and then on to Italy to train on training the senior officers of one of the fastest growing and most professional merchant navies in the world.

Marine, has come along for the trip. He said: "We think that our system of training for the nautical profession is very good, and we are proud of it. But that does not mean that we are not anxious to improve it by learning from others at such conferences as this."

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The decision to reject the East German request for extradition is bound to be seen in East Berlin as a political provocation, as there has never been any suggestion that the girl's alleged crime had any political overtones.

Fraulein Brückmann is alleged to have confessed to killing her father in July, 1972, because he had ill-treated her for years.

W Berlin not to extradite girl held for murder

From Our Own Correspondent

Berlin, Oct 25.—The West Berlin authorities today finally decided to refuse the extradition to East Germany of an 18-year-old girl alleged to have murdered her father there.

The city's attorney general thus rejected his original decision in June last to allow the extradition of the girl, Fraulein Ingrid Brückmann.

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East German request for extradition is bound to be seen in East Berlin as a political provocation, as there has never been any suggestion that the girl's alleged crime had any political overtones.

Fraulein Brückmann is

alleged to have confessed to

killing her father in July, 1972,

because he had ill-treated her for years.

Trudeau hope of EEC link may mean year's wait

From Roger Berthoud

Brussels, Oct 25.—

In brief

Murder suspect dies in jail

A lodger accused of murdering his landlady last week has died while on remand at Bristol prison. Derek Lee, aged 19, was due to appear for a second hearing at Gloucester Magistrates' Court yesterday accused of murdering Mrs Margaret Avis, aged 47.

Mr John Munday, the clerk of the court, said he understood from the police that Mr Lee died on Thursday. After the court hearing a senior police officer said Mr Lee had been suffering from an incurable blood disease.

Later she told the officers:

"I knew Emma had had brain damage. There was not much hope for her. She was mostly blind and practically deaf. I went back home, took a bottle of sleeping tablets from my friend's room, crushed them up, and gave them to her."

Mr Anthony McCowan, QC, for the prosecution, had told the court that medical reports indicated that Mrs Wise was suffering from diminished responsibility of a "substantial nature" at the time. She was a woman of previous spotless character.

She gave birth to the child, her first, on September 2, 1973. It was a child she greatly wanted. At birth it appeared to be normal but, after about nine days contracted an infection which produces serious brain damage.

The child was discharged from the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford, on November 8 and Mrs Wise and her baby went to live with friends in the Newbury area.

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"She would spend many hours feeding the child drop by drop through a tube. Sometimes she would have to start again because the baby cried and by the time she had finished it was time for the next feed."

"She never lost her temper but sometimes she could not take any more. She would come downstairs and walk around for a bit before going back up and trying again."

Judith Ward, the accused in the MGZ coach bomb trial, ended her evidence yesterday after being in the witness box for a total of 19 hours, spread over five days.

WEST EUROPE

Italian crisis deepens as Senator Fanfani fails to form Cabinet

From Peter Nicholls

Rome, Oct 25

Senator Amintore Fanfani,

the Secretary of the Christian

Democratic Party, tonight told

President Leone that he had

failed to form a Government.

He has recently been described

by one of the ministers in the

outgoing Government as the

Christian Democrats' "last

card".

It is now three weeks since

the last coalition Governmen

t fell, and it has taken Senator

Fanfani a fortnight of negotia

tions to arrive at his totally

negative conclusion.

Both the fall of the outgoing

Government and the failure to

reconstruct the coalition are

generally seen here to have

been caused by the bitter</p

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Answers given by the great leader

COMRADE KIM IL SUNG

to questions raised by delegation of

National Association of Senegalese Journalists

Question: The youth problem is a matter of greatest concern for us. How have you solved this problem in your country?

Answer: The youth problem is a very important one, decisive of the success of the revolution and construction and related to the future destiny of a nation.

Young people represent a great revolutionary force for the building of a new society. A great social change can be brought about only when the youth, vivacious, vigorous and courageous, take an active part in the revolutionary struggle and constructive work. The youth are also the successors to the revolution and the masters of future. The future of a nation can be bright only when the youth are sound politically and ideologically and morally and fully prepared for revolution. In the final analysis, any nation can gain a success in the revolution and construction and achieve national prosperity only when it solves the youth problem correctly.

A correct solution of the youth problem means closely rallying broad sections of young people into a revolutionary organization, and educating and training them in a revolutionary way to be competent workers for the building of a new society and prepared well as the successors to the revolution who will shoulder the future destiny of a nation.

We directed deep attention to the solution of the youth problem from the first days of our revolutionary struggle and solved this problem with success in each stage of the revolutionary development.

In fact, it can be said that our revolutionary struggle began with the work of educating and uniting young people. In the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle we, directing primary efforts to the work with the youth, educated the patriotic youth of all strata in a revolutionary way and firmly rallied them under the banner of anti-imperialist national liberation, organized the anti-Japanese guerrilla army with them and waged the glorious armed struggle for the liberation of the fatherland.

In order to solve the youth problem correctly after the liberation, we, first of all, formed a youth organization conforming to the specific realities of our country and the characteristic features of the youth.

Right after the liberation when the historic task of building a new, democratic Korea with the mobilization of all the patriotic, democratic forces throughout the country was raised, we organized the democratic youth league, a mass organization of youth, in conformity with the requirements of our revolutionary development and characteristic features of the youth in our country and rallied the youth of all walks of life into it. By so doing, we could prevent the split of the youth movement and powerfully organize and mobilize the youth of all strata in the building of a new country under so complicated a situation.

In the solution of the youth problem we also attached importance to the work of educating and training the youth and always directed much efforts to it.

In the education of the youth, we are directing primary efforts to the strengthening of the education of the youth in Juche.

The Juche idea of Our Party is an idea that the masters of the revolution and construction are the masses of the people and that they are also the motive force of the revolution and construction. In other words, it is an idea that one is responsible for one's own destiny and one has also the capacity for bowing one's own destiny. Only when the youth are firmly armed with the Juche idea can they take an active part in the revolutionary struggle and constructive work with a high consciousness as the direct performers of the revolution and construction, the masters of future. We, therefore, always give top priority to education in Juche in the ideological education of the youth.

Our experience shows that when all the youth are firmly armed with the ideas of their party, the lines and policies of their party, can they devote themselves to the struggle for the revolution and construction in their country with high national pride and revolutionary self-confidence, believing in their own strength.

What is of particular importance in the ideological education of the youth is the class education.

Today the revolution assumes protracted nature not only in the bounds of a single country but also on a world-wide scale and generations go by constantly. Only when the class education of the youth, the new, rising generation, is strengthened, can they wage an uncompromising struggle against the enemy of the revolution, not forgetting the past days when there were oppression and exploitation.

Under the slogan: Don't forget the past, we are making efforts to educate the youth so that they may not forget the past when our people were exploited and oppressed by the imperialists.

We always direct special attention to the class education of the youth as the country is divided into two and we are standing directly faced with U.S. imperialism, the chieftain of world reaction.

We also educate the young people in the lofty patriotic spirit of infinitely loving their fatherland and their people.

He who does not love his fatherland and his people can not have a passion for the revolution in his country or devotedly struggle for its victory. We are intensifying the education of the youth in socialist patriotism to arm them with the spirit of infinitely loving their fatherland and people and are firmly preparing all the youth so that they may devote themselves to the struggle for the prosperity and development of the country and the well-being of the people, for the defence of the independence of the country and the gains of revolution from the enemy's encroachment.

What is also important in the education of the youth is to educate them to love labour and possess sound moral traits.

Apart from labour we can not speak about the prosperity and development of the country or the happy life of the people. It should be one of the noblest traits of the youth to love labour. We are educating the youth to love labour, regard it as the most honourable thing, consider it a shame to live idle doing no work, take the lead in tackling arduous work any time and any place and creditably do their bit in the revolution and construction.

We educate the youth to thoroughly oppose the corrupt bourgeois way of life and always live a frugal life and be polite in their act. It has become a trait of our youth in their daily life to live in a frugal and militant way and work with sincerity for society and collective.

Only when the youth master advanced science and technology, while arming themselves with the revolutionary ideas, can they take part in all social life truly and become masters and vigorously push ahead with the revolution and construction. We are now struggling by putting up a high level of demand that all the youth firmly arm themselves with advanced science and technology and possess one technique or more.

The youth of our country are playing a really important role in the revolutionary struggle and constructive work. Our youth performed great feats and undying exploits for the fatherland and the people in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the period of the democratic construction after liberation, the period of the hard-fought fatherland liberation war and the difficult period of the postwar rehabilitation and construction. The unshakable resolution and high revolutionary enthusiasm of our youth to build faster and better a new, happy society, a new life, are being fully displayed in all fields of socialist construction today, too.

The youth of our country are now in an excellent ideological and mental condition and their moral traits are very good, and all the youth are firmly rallied around our party and the government of the Republic. Bright is the future of our fatherland because there are the revolutionary youth firmly united around the party and their destiny must be shaped only by themselves, they will be able to overcome all obstacles and difficulties and occupy the fortress of industrialization without fail.

We can say with high pride that we have reared well the reliable new generation, the heirs to the revolution, who will carry forward the revolutionary cause of our party and people. This is a great joy and pride of our people.

Question: How do you think about interaction between agriculture and industry in the developing countries proceeding from the experience of Korea?

Answer: As you know well, most of the developing countries are backward agrarian countries whose industrial development is insignificant. If there is industry in these countries, it is only a deformed and one-sided, meagre industry built by the imperialists with a view to plundering rich resources. The backwardness of industry in the developing countries is a result of the colonial rule of the imperialists.

Our experience shows that the developing countries should build and develop their own national industry in order to completely liquidate the consequences of the colonial rule of the imperialists and achieve economic independence.

Industry and agriculture are the two major branches of the national economy, the former being the leading branch of the economy, without building and developing a national industry it is impossible to develop other branches of the national economy or develop and modernize agriculture.

Industry, heavy industry in particular, is the material basis of the country's economic independence. Without building one's own national industry with the heavy industry as the backbone, one can neither lay the foundation of an independent national economy capable of building up the economic life of the country on one's own efforts nor completely get rid of the economic subjugation and plunder by the imperialists. Without a firm independent national industry one cannot consolidate the already won political independence either.

It is not an easy job, of course, for the developing countries to build an independent national industry. These countries are short of fund and technique necessary for industrialization and have a few technical personnel. But, if the peoples of the developing countries struggle with a firm resolution to achieve the prosperity and development of their countries and the thriving of their nations with their own efforts and the resources of their countries on the principle of self-reliance, they will surely be able to successfully carry out any difficult task.



President Kim Il Sung

agreed upon in the north-south joint statement and are begging for the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops' permanent occupation of South Korea and further intensifying fascist suppression of the South Korean people, who demand reunification and new war provocative manoeuvres.

If the independent and peaceful reunification of our country is to be accelerated under the present conditions, the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops, the main obstacle to it, must be driven out of South Korea and the "two Koreas" plot of the splitists within and without be smashed. Our Party and the Government of the Republic will bend every possible effort to remove all the obstacles lying in the way of national reunification and reunify the divided country by the efforts of the Korean people themselves, without interference of outside forces.

We strongly demand that the U.S. imperialists stop their moves of aggression and interference against our country, quit South Korea forthwith and desist from instigating or patronizing the South Korean authorities. If the U.S. imperialists, defying our repeated warnings, keep occupying South Korea and defend the nation-splitting manoeuvres and fascistization policy of the South Korean authorities, they will get nothing from this, but will suffer only an ignominious defeat.

We think that the United Nations should deal a deserved blow to the U.S. imperialists' aggression on our country and their interference in its internal affairs. The United Nations should take the "U.N. Forces" helmets off the heads of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops occupying South Korea and force them to withdraw from there and take measures helpful to the Korean people in reunifying the divided country by themselves, without interference of outside forces.

We are convinced that the peoples of all countries of the world who value justice and love truth will actively support and encourage the struggle of the Korean people to check and frustrate the interference and splitting manoeuvres of outside forces on our country and reunify the divided country by themselves.

I take this opportunity to express deep thanks to the Government of the Republic of Senegal and the Senegalese people for their active support to the struggle of our people for reunifying the country independently.

Question: What is your position on the problems of decolonization of the African continent?

Answer: The African people have waged a stubborn struggle to liquidate colonialism and achieve national independence and won a great victory in this struggle. On the African continent, many countries have already won national independence and embarked upon the road of a worthy struggle for building a new life. The African continent which was called "colonial continent" and "continent of darkness" in the past is turning today into a new continent shining with the bright rays of freedom and liberation. Colonialism is living its last hours on the African continent.

Today the African people are vigorously struggling to finally liquidate colonialism on the African continent, consolidate the already won national independence and build a prosperous, new society.

The Korean people consider the struggle of the African people against imperialism and colonialism and for the final liquidation of colonialism on the African continent as a most righteous one and regard it their noble internationalist duty to actively support and encourage it. The Korean people fully support the peoples of Mozambique, Angola, Guinea-Bissau, Zimbabwe, Namibia, Tanzania and other African countries in their struggle against the colonialists and racists and will always stand firmly on their side.

In order to finally liquidate all forms of colonialism on the African continent, consolidate national independence and attain social progress and prosperity, it is imperative to steadily strengthen the anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist struggle.

Unless the imperialist aggressors are driven out, they do not give up their domination over the colonial and dependent countries. It is the nature of imperialism to invade and plunder other countries.

The people should fight to a finish against the foreign imperialists, upholding the banner of anti-imperialism and independence, and make a clean sweep of the left-overs of colonialism in all fields, political, economic and cultural. Only then is it possible to achieve national independence and build an independent and prosperous, new society.

If the African people are to win final victory in the struggle for decolonization, they should further strengthen solidarity among the people. Solidarity among the people is the source of strength and a firm guarantee of victory.

When the people of all the African countries closely unite and resolutely struggle, they will chase the imperialists sooner or later out of all regions of Africa to the last man, finally liquidate colonialism and build a new, independent and prosperous Africa, an Africa for the African people.

We firmly believe that the African people will surely achieve final victory in the struggle for decolonization.

OVERSEAS

Mr Ford has to make a few cheers go a long way on election tour

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, Oct 25

Republicans are pleased that people turned out in the streets of Des Moines, Iowa, yesterday to cheer the President. Mr Ford's vigorous campaigning round the country has not generated much popular enthusiasm or interest, and the fact that several thousand people turned out to see and hear him is moderately encouraging for the party.

The crowds were certainly there, but appearances are sometimes deceptive. When Mr Ford left a luncheon reception at Des Moines yesterday he mingled with the crowd and worked his way through it shaking hands until he reached his car. The crowd only numbered about 40, however, and was, in fact, following him across the parking lot. He must have shaken the same hands many times over.

From close up, the television cameras may have shown the president being mobbed. From a distance, however, the switchers noticed the scores of Secret Servicemen, reporters, cameramen and presidential assistants moving across a couple of hundred yards of asphalt in a solid wave, with a froth of cheerful youngsters bubbling along at its crest where Mr Ford, his jacket off, led the way.

The President seemed tired, which is not surprising. The pace of his electioneering is an exhausting reminder of what presidential campaigns are like in a country as huge as this. He is visiting the mid-West again next week, including his home town, Grand Rapids, Michigan, which he used to represent in Congress, and the West Coast.

Mr Ford's many virtues do not include eloquence. His delivery is bad and he is apparently unable to follow a prepared text. His *ad lib* corrections invariably obscure the sense of what he is trying to say, sometimes beyond comprehension.

All politicians on the stump, making many speeches every day, come to rely heavily on their favourite clichés. Mr Ford has the unfortunate ability to create instant clichés in every speech he makes.

As polling day draws nearer,

Mr Ford's speeches are getting steadily more partisan. In Chicago last night he denounced the Democrats for deficit financing for the past 42 years. He did not mention President Roosevelt by name, but he still seems to be running against his ghost.

He denounces Congress constantly for failing to stop inflation. He says that the Democrats, who have controlled both Houses for the past 20 years without interruption, often proclaim themselves to be guardians of the country's purse strings when speaking at home, but that they then approve every expensive spending project when they reach Congress.

Mr Ford's misfortune is that the electorate appears to believe that the Administration elected six years ago must bear some of the blame for the country's economic difficulties. The President has offered a number of economic policies, none of them very drastic and none of them very convincing, as a measure to defeat inflation.

Voters are more likely to vote against the Republicans because prices are now rising at a rate of about 12 per cent a year, than against the Democrats because they are said to be more spendthrift than their opponents.

While Mr Ford was attending a Republican fund-raising rally in a Chicago hotel yesterday evening, about 500 people demonstrated outside to chants of "We want jobs—I want a job", and "The people, united, will always overcome".

The demonstrators, who got mixed up with another, smaller crowd demanding unconditional amnesty for Vietnamese draft-dodgers, were well-behaved and harmless. The city police, which has no reputation of gentleness towards demonstrators, allowed them to parade in front of the hotel uninterrupted.

They had all left by the time the rich Republicans departed, among them Mr Clement Stone, the insurance magnate, who gave some \$6m (£2.5m) to Republican causes between 1968 and 1972. He drove him self away in a gold Cadillac of astonishing length, leaving his chauffeur standing on the pavement.

Britain reassesses naval pact

Continued from page 1

"We do these things because we know that the South Africans use many of their non-trading links with other countries as a badge of respectability and of approval of their policies.

"The recent visit of naval ships to Cape Town has been manipulated for this purpose. Wider British interests dictate that we should not appear to give aid and comfort to apartheid."

Referring to the "political embarrassment" of the Simonstown Agreement, the Foreign Secretary continued, "If we are maintaining an agreement that

is politically damaging, but only militarily marginally useful, then there is no equality of benefits in the Simonstown Agreement, and it should be brought to an end or allowed to wither on the vine."

Pending the outcome of the Defence Review, our policy has been that visits to Simonstown should be on the basis of "operational necessity".

On the proposal at the United Nations to expel South Africa from membership, Mr Callaghan said the British Government was not in favour of this. "We think all nations should be there, whatever their policies. Let South Africa and others be made to justify themselves before the bar of world public opinion."

"Once there creeps into the United Nations the idea that this or that nation will be expelled because its policies are detectable or even unpalatable then the United Nations will cease to be the only body where all the nations of the world can meet."

Mr David Steel, the Liberal Chief Whip, said that the reported rift between the Foreign Office and the Ministry of Defence was concentrating on the trial. "In assessing the major political issues involved it is irrelevant to discuss 21-gun salutes, the firmness of handshakes between admirals or the size of the guns and tonics," he said.

The real issue is whether Britain should continue to regard South Africa as a defence ally. The Liberal Party's view is that we should not, and we hope that in the course of the forthcoming defence review the Simonstown Agreement will be brought to an end."

Our Defence Correspondent writes: The Royal Navy's task force which visited Cape Town

is scheduled to call at Mombasa in about a fortnight's time and it could be sailing into an even fiercer storm. There are real fears in Whitehall that President Kenyatta might cancel the controversial call in protest against the South African episode.

According to the party news-

paper *Gramma*, he told a constitutional drafting committee yesterday to finish its work as soon as possible so that it can be submitted to the Politburo and the Council of Ministers on February 24, 1975.

"The constitution will enable us to put an end to the provisional character of our revolutionary state and to provide it with a definitive legal structure," he said. — Reuter.

The expedition's statement

said discoveries from Lake Rudolf and from Olduvai Gorge, Tanzania, where Mr Leakey's father, the late Dr Louis Leakey, made historic finds, had taken man's earliest remains back to slightly over two million years.

It said the location of the finds suggested the "revolutionary postulate" that man's origins lie outside Africa. Mr Leakey maintains that Africa was the cradle of man. — Reuter.

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THE TIMES

SATURDAY REVIEW

"Three Weeks" was a scandalous success when it was first published in 1907 and made the name of Elinor Glyn world famous. As she herself said, "It seems almost incredible now that it should have been thought so highly improper".

I first became aware of *Three Weeks* at Harrow where, having passed my examinations from preparatory school somewhat dishonestly, I was punished by finding myself placed in forms much too high for me. The lectures I had to attend, and the enforced reading-matter I had to get through were almost incomprehensible. It was one of the few periods in my life when for many hours of the day I was bored.

However, a school friend encouraged me in my spare time to read "light stuff", and thus I enjoyed Harrison Ainsworth and Compton Mackenzie. When this friend, with a twinkle in his eye, produced for me Elinor Glyn's novel, it came as a revelation: it did not strike me even then as at all shocking, but the work of an extraordinary *fantaisiste*. I was not only intrigued but vastly entertained by this tale of what we might now call "High Camp". So funny did I find the extravaganza aspects of the tale on each subsequent re-reading, that I prevailed upon my friend to collaborate with me on a burlesque of this highly diverting discovery. But more than 10 years had passed since the novel's initial appearance, and *Three Weeks* had long since become a famous joke—burlesqued in countless parodies and sketches. However, undaunted, my friend and I eventually took our MSS. to be typed. When I warned the typist that she might find this subject matter somewhat *risqué*, she dropped the package as if it were a bomb. However, she was eventually convinced that she was not being asked to cooperate in a piece of schoolboy smut, and the typescript was eventually illustrated with my 1918 drawings. This forgotten nonsense now resides in some tin trunk in my country attic.

For many years Elinor Glyn has been in eclipse, but she is due for reappraisal: that her lifelong publishers have decided to bring her before a new generation is a plan that will doubtless bring enormous pleasure and entertainment. To those who know nothing of Elinor Glyn we need only introduce her by saying she was of good Scottish ancestry with French blood in her veins. Her father, an engineer named Sutherland, died young leaving her mother an impoverished widow of exceptional beauty with two daughters: Lucy, the elder, who later became the exquisite dressmaker "Lucile" of the pre-First World War period, and Nelly who spent part of her childhood in Jersey. Early on Nelly, teased by her contemporaries because of her flaming red hair, spent her happiest hours alone reading. She made sketches of current fashions, and the captions that accompanied them were her first attempts at writing. Gradually she realized her gift for composing imaginary letters and making up stories. Elinor's determination to escape from life in Jersey may have been the chief reason for her marrying Henry Clayton Glyn, a well-connected, rich, grey-haired, blue-eyed gentleman interested in sport, his estates, gambling, food and wine. He seems to have married Elinor on a whim and, after two daughters were born, paid his wife but scant attention: understandably, since Elinor was quite an overpowering woman who demanded all the time to live life on a high plane. To accede to her every whim would have been more than he was willing to tolerate. The romantic Nelly poured out her loneliness, disillusionment and dreams into realms of notes.

Elinor now moved in the almost exalted circles of her new friend and country neighbour, the notorious and somewhat *à la mode* Frances, Countess of Warwick, and paid weekend visits to many vast homes at the time when house-parties were at their most fashionable. With her emerald cat-like eyes, startling white skin and flaming red hair, Elinor was greatly admired. She wore extravagant gowns designed by "Lucile" and she must have been dazzlingly spectacular when she was presented at Court. One can imagine the effect she created, especially when compared with the other women whom Mrs. Glyn described as exceptionally dowdy and plain, when she appeared in her voluminous velvet gown with wasp waist and gold-lined train with her powdered head high and Prince of Wales' feathers perched upon her tall coiffed hair.

Elinor Glyn's style as authoress is sometimes almost as enigmatic as her heroine, and



The World of Elinor Glyn

by Cecil Beaton



she writes: "I will draw a veil the idyllic picnics on the Burgh over this part of his life." Yet genstock, the lady seeing that she is not loth to give us more he buys the right things, ready to hint of the passion that is going along to him, singing to his mouth an appetizing flower of a mouth—a straight mouth." This siren was wearing black with a hat, and a corsage of tuberoses. She never once cast a glance at Paul as she twirled with her caviar, trout, blinis, and quail, and picked at a "petit dîner au four" (Paul ate lamb chops à l'anglaise). As she signed her nameless lover, he was admiringly dressed in a Chateau Lafitte at 20 francs! This half young man became fascinated by a pair of eyes, they were red, red, red. The queen-like lady became ever more mysterious and provocative until Paul was almost thrown into a state of coma. Then one night the phantom-like creature, who had never exchanged a glance with the 23-year-old, whispered: "Come Paul, I have some words to tell you."

She tossed a scarlet rose at Paul, and he who could have strangled her with love, instead bit the rose. With brilliance and relish, Mrs. Glyn plays every variation in this sensual symphony for her heroine, and full orchestra. She describes

"Oh the divine joy of that night!"

For this scene the authoress chose for her heroine a gown of shimmering green which accentuated her undulating movements. Her descriptive powers at their wildest, Mrs. Glyn provided a setting with walls and mural couch entirely covered with dark red roses, "resisting and firm", while chains of the same dark roses hung from the ceiling.

Tables were covered with tuberoses and stephanotis; hidden violins played and a boy's plaintive voice further excited the senses.

It was only natural that the young couple reached the climax of their illicit happiness in Venice. Here, making generous use of the notes she had earlier written while in transports of unfulfilled desire, Elinor Glyn was able to reach her highest peak. With

glorious gusto she described the spider and fly situation, and of how the healthy young man and his "abandoned" empress, cemented together by passionate love, celebrated their souls' wedlock on purple velvet pillows and tiger skins in becoming weeds.

the leading characters were on a large board, one was wildly far from the truth. It painted to denote "Mrs. Glyn's was even suggested that this room". Lord Curzon was annoyed by Elinor's quick wit. Once, when he asked her why her children were so much more intelligent than his own, she replied: "Well, the mother does make a difference!" Mrs. Glyn had every expectation of being asked to marry this eminent personage, and was completely crushed when, without warning, she read the announcement of his engagement to an extremely rich woman and beautiful widow from the Argentine.

Hollywood lured Mrs. Glyn with offers of dress, and surprising: she was amused by and delighted with life in that extraordinary community. She possessed the talent of making friends easily, and could put all sorts of people at their ease. From having started her new career as an expert on etiquette and "refined taste", she was soon asked to work in films as director. It was a remarkable feat that in the face of such execrable taste and deep-rooted vulgarity as only was to be found in the Hollywood of the silent picture era, Elinor Glyn was able to remain calm and executive—while Maugham and others fled in horror.

Eventually Mrs. Glyn was acknowledged as the reigning queen of the film world. With her chalk-white complexion, emerald, kohl-rimmed eyes with unplucked eyebrows, she appeared as a Huanan figure in her long, black velvet gowns with fur to match her hair. Among the shiny, peroxide blonde, and dried pink and blue frocks, she appeared like some Ruritanian Empress.

Her first film was made from her novel *The Great Moment*, and she discovered in Aileen Pringle a "lady" who gave the impression of "going wrong" while her husband was away. Elinor Glyn's heroine wore the well-known plait, and a deep decolletage to her sheath-like dresses of white satin.

Mrs. Glyn insisted that her films should be photographed in the glamorous soft-focus manner invented by the great camera artist, Baron De Meyer. De Meyer was the first to use "back-lighting" so that his female sisters were seen at their most ethereal. It was one of Mrs. Glyn's contributions to the screen that her heroines were lit so that their coiffures appeared like spun sugar, and the champagne glass which they shared with their hand-some lovers gave off—as did their profiles—sparkles of starlight. Typical Elinor Glyn scenes were silvery or golden white highlights flashed from marble floors and columns, Art Deco chaises longues, and the hothouse flowers in huge alabaster urns.

Mrs. Glyn achieved the paradox of bringing not only "good taste" to the colony, but also "sex appeal". She coined the word "It", and taught Rudolph Valentino to kiss the palm of a lady's hand rather than its back. She gave lessons in deportment, and she advocated the benefits of dancing. "Eat what you like, drink what you like, so long as you dance every night". She practised what she preached. Mrs. Glyn, supple as a serpent, taught her daughter the intricacies of Near-Eastern belly dancing. She and Charles Chaplin made a spectacular team on the dance floor.

When taking pictures came in, Mrs. Glyn was suddenly considered old-fashioned, and the *Empress of Beverly Hills* became a laughing stock. Mrs. Glyn returned to England where she was loved by all her cats, her royal friends and her two daughters (both seeked out her services dedicated to philanthropic works), and her grandchildren whom she amused with her imagination and sense of fun. She could bob a cherry from her mouth and return the stalk to the basket in a bow with her songbird. She loved picnics and now was able to indulge in those pleasures that had been criticized by Clayton Glyn. "Why is it that when a meal is to be served outdoors?" he had asked. "The Empress showed him that bittersweet at having been told that she was seen about making her own talking films in England. Unfortunately, the film industry was still in its infancy and from flourishing, and many of the executives were jealous of Mrs. Glyn's authority. The Hungarian in particular—and the frequency with which she went abroad for a "cure" was remarked upon. Perhaps her caustic wit prevented her from making women friends who, while castigating her as a "vamp", admitted that her behaviour was above reproach. She showed her likes and those she disliked came under the lash of her tongue.

Elinor was never lacking in gentle admirers whom she intrigued with a kittenish flirtatiousness: she had a penchant for Middle-European—Hungarians in particular—and the frequency with which she went abroad for a "cure" was remarked upon. Perhaps her caustic wit prevented her from making women friends who, while castigating her as a "vamp", admitted that her behaviour was above reproach. She showed her likes and those she disliked came under the lash of her tongue.

Elinor was often asked to pay Clayton's gambling debts, but when he started to borrow money from her lovers, Mrs. Glyn had to call a halt. Clayton and she became strangers, but when he died, she was too a whole grief-stricken widow in becoming weeds.

It was when Elinor Glyn appeared in the leading part in a stage production of *Three Weeks* (another *succès de scandale*) that Lord Curzon first saw her and fell violently in love with her. She became such a frequent visitor to Montacute that in the footman's pantry where the bells to the various rooms were indicated

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Op. 12, No. 1: Schubert Sonata No. 1 in C

Op. 13, No. 1: Chopin Scherzo No. 1 in E flat major

Op. 14, No. 1: Chopin Scherzo No. 2 in B flat major

Op. 15, No. 1: Chopin Scherzo No. 3 in A flat major

Op. 16, No. 1: Chopin Scherzo No. 4 in G major

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Op. 23, No. 1: Chopin Scherzo No. 11 in F major

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Op. 31, No. 1: Chopin Scherzo No. 19 in E flat major

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Passenger ships are among the last repositories of class—perhaps because when travelling together people need to have defined a status which at home defines itself. The word "posh" is said to have originated on the P & O line's service to India in colonial heydays, port-side out, starboard home for the best cabins—and as recently as 20 years ago the great Atlantic liners still operated not two but three classes, with cabin interposed as an unobtrusive buffer

between the upper classes in first, and the lower in tourist.

So when P & O, the largest British line and the last to operate two-class cruises, decided this year to scrap the barriers and revert to "open-class" cruising, it was predictable that someone would step in to fill the first-class gap. Norwegian America Line, who started a series of "exclusive" cruises from Southampton in September with their 24,000-ton Sagafjord, make no bones

about what they are trying to do. "These may be the most expensive cruises in Europe" says their advertising, "but unquestionably the best."

How valid is this claim? We made a trip on the Sagafjord, and one on P & O's 45,000-ton Canberra, to compare the two. The first and most obvious point is the difference in cost. Rates on the Sagafjord vary from about £30 to £70 a day according to cabin; those on the Canberra £10 to £40. It is, of course, important to compare like with like. All Sagafjord cabins have private facilities and only one or two berths; the Canberra has a good deal of more utilitarian accommodation: inside four-berths without private facilities. We had an outside two-berth with bath on each ship.

The other respect in which the Sagafjord will no doubt be thought to score by those who sail in her is in the matter of class or "exclusivity". About half the passengers on our trip were presumably well-off Germans, and one English couple had paid nearly £4,500 for their month abroad. On the Canberra one meets all sorts.

Obviously P & O thought long and hard before abandoning first-class, and have undoubtedly shed some of their former first-class passengers in the process. In throwing the whole ship open to all, former tourist class now enjoy much more, and former first class relatively (though not actually) less.

Standards of both food and service fall somewhere between the former first- and tourist class.

The point is exemplified by a wealthy passenger on our cruise who, not realising the Canberra was now classless, had paid £550 for the most expensive cabin on the ship, and was mildly peeved to discover he was getting the same menu—good but more limited than



The Sagafjord

Gardening

Flowers for your arbour

Last week I mentioned white currants which prompted a neighbour to ask who wanted white currants? This led to a fairly heated argument—brown versus white eggs came into it. Here people are silly enough to pay more for brown eggs, but in the United States I am told it is the other way round. The argument went back and forth; somebody pointed out that white fleshed peaches were not nearly so flavoursome as the yellow fleshed varieties, and particularly the nectarines.

The finest flavoured grape is the white, or pale amber coloured, when really ripe. Muscat of Alexandria; white fleshed potatoes were cast as inferior to the yellow fleshed varieties, epitomized by Goldie Wonder.

And here may I digress for a moment? Fewer and fewer firms are sending seed potatoes by post or rail these days, and who can blame them? It would be wise to seek out if possible a local supplier who will be having his stock of seed potatoes delivered in bulk, and place your order now. Ideally we should have our seed of early varieties to hand in late January or February so that they can be set up to sprout, and thus hasten the happy day when we lift the first forkful of new potatoes.

Returning to white flesh, of course is ideal for pergolas, plastics are a great help here. We have not only the plastic-covered square-meshed panels, but plastic-covered wire arches which, while not particularly stout in themselves, are stoutly made, long-lasting and soon hidden by whatever climber one chooses to ramble over it.

Solid cut and planed timber is the best for pergolas, but is expensive today mainly because of the heavy purchases by the Japanese in the world's timber markets. If you live in the country, rustic larch poles may still be had reasonably, but nothing, it appears, will be cheap any more. One supplier not far from us has just doubled his price for rustic poles. So maybe for durability we should look carefully at metal and plastic covered wire netting for screens and shady arbours.

If the object of a pergola or arbour with several sides and a roof is to provide shade, shelter from the wind and rain, obviously one wants a fairly quick growing climber. In many Continental countries there is no problem to hand in late January or February so that they can be set up to sprout, and thus hasten the happy day when we lift the first forkful of new potatoes.

The vineyard brandy is strong growing, and the leaves turn a fine red and purple colour in the autumn. The grapes are sweet enough, and some people say they are "aromatic"; others say the flavor is "foxy"; having as one parent Vitis labrusca which has a definite musky or foxy flavour.

The Vitis vinifera purpurea has richly coloured purple leaves, but the fruits are not much use.

The most gorgeous foliage plant for a pergola is Vitis coignetiae. It has huge leaves, often a foot across, which turn a glorious crimson and scarlet at this time of year. It is of course a plant for a fairly large pergola but, if desired, it may be allowed to ramble up into the tallest trees.

Another unusually coloured vegetable is the Golden Beet, we grew it last year but failed to see any advantage over the red variety. Golden tomatoes I have often mentioned, and we are still enjoying the last of ours—we like the flavour, although some people complain that it is too sweet for them.

Now to the question of arches,

regularly to prevent the growths becoming a tangled thicket, and to keep the plant productive of flowers. The varieties Rubens, rose pink, and Elizabeth, with slightly scented pink flowers, are both Award of Garden Merit plants, as indeed is the perennial C montana itself. One other point in favour of C montana is that it does not object to a north aspect.

There are, of course, many other fine clematis for arches and arbours, and several times this year I have been brought up short by the sheer beauty of the large white Marie Boisselot which flowers all summer.

A quince should be picked from the tree when the fruit turns yellow. Unsuitable for eating raw, quinces are good for all manner of recipes that range from jams and jellies to being mixed with other fruits. They have a delicious mild flavour and turn apples pink. They can be used in apple pie, crumble or compote, usually in the proportion of 4 lb quinces to 1 lb apples. Treat them like a hard cooking apple, they pulp down quite quickly.

Whereas a quince is as hard as wood when ready to use, medlars are soft and squishy.

Medlars are an uncommon fruit and it is likely that you will only come by some through a friend. They are a curious looking fruit, rather like an overgrown rose hip with a very large calyx at the end. The time for picking them is the end of October and the beginning of November. For jams and jellies they should be hard and brown.

A jelly preserve made from quince goes a golden colour, whereas the same made from medlars turns a ruby red.

Medlar jelly has a tangy flavour and is marvellous to use instead of redcurrant jelly, particularly with lamb. Both are more of a savoury meat, rather than a bread and butter preserve.

Quince jelly is nice with game or pork.

The reddish-purple flowers of Akebia quinata also have long, dark, purple fruits in autumn. The Chinese gooseberry, Actinidia chinensis, has creamy white flowers and edible fruits in autumn. Attractive in the autumn is Calotropis orbiculatus which has pale yellow leaves at this time, and an attraction are the seedpods which open to expose the scarlet seeds against a yellow lining. Try to obtain the hermaphrodite form, Honeysuckles, of course, mix well with other climbers, and Lonicera hirsutissima and C. grandiflora, similar but not quite so hardy.

The red-purple flowers of Aceria quinata also have long, dark, purple fruits in autumn.

The Chinese gooseberry, Actinidia chinensis, has creamy white flowers and edible fruits in autumn.

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On the trail of the Dutch masters who lived in London

In these economically uncertain times, it would be an incautious scribe who would recommend anything as a safe investment, certain to increase in value. That is why anyone who has a collector's urge, and the means to satisfy it, should be careful to collect articles which appeal to him, the enjoyment of which could afford him some consolation.

It would be misleading to describe most of the stuff as beautiful. Much of it (at least much of it in my price range) is simply functional and the items I can afford to buy are broken, or have decorative pieces such as large plates decorated with flowers or royal portraits—are mostly too expensive for me, and anyway their decoration is primitive rather than elegant.

But familiarity with the subject brings its own pleasures. The excitement, for instance, of seeing a piece which seems to have been decorated by the same hand as a piece in my collection. Or of matching up a piece with an illustration in one of the textbooks. The other day I picked up a box of tiles, some of them broken, at Christie's, and spent an absorbing few evenings marching up the pictures and borders in Ray's book.

I buy most of my stuff at Sotheby's and Christie's, keeping to the cheaper items and being careful not to exceed my self-imposed bidding limit. I find I can thus buy items cheaper than in the shops. Since I started buying some seven years ago, prices have nearly doubled.

Although in the most recent sales they have fallen slightly from their high point of last year.

For more detailed information still on the subject, the bibliographies of the standard textbooks led me to the specialist magazines of such groups as the English Ceramics Circle, which are held by large public libraries and of which they will supply photo-copies for a small charge.

The main problem about English Delfware, which

is

of

attribution.

The three main centres of English Delft were London, Liverpool and Bristol, and there were also potteries at Wincanton, Glasgow and Dublin. As more of the old pottery sites are excavated and fragments of broken pieces found, it becomes possible to attribute patterns and glazes to individual centres with growing accuracy—but even this is not foolproof, since many patterns were common to more than one centre and several were copied from Dutch or Chinese originals.

Even the experts get it wrong sometimes, yet after a time you get a feel for what is and what is not Lambeth. There was something slightly heavy-handed about the decoration of the London pieces and the shades of blue and other colours are fairly distinctive.

My collection is small and, as I say, much of it is fairly battered. Its value is not great, but it does afford me many hours of pleasure and I shall not worry a bit if the bottom falls out of the market.

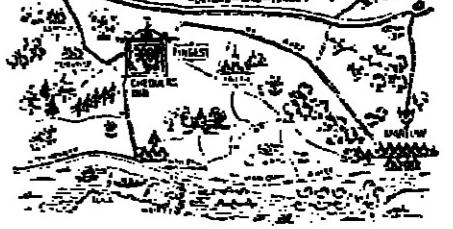
Michael Leapman

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The revived Stannary Parliament fights to establish its ancient right of independence

Why 24 Cornishmen are nailing their colours to the Magna Carta

"If a Cornishman begins to think he's a rebel," Stannator Allop, a tall man with a dark, intense face leans forward over the empty coffee cups on the dining-room table of the Commercial Hotel to make his point, speaking above a buzz of conversation that has spilled from the Cornish defeat by Aethelstan at the Battle of Hastings Down in AD 936 to the Scottish Nationalist victories at the poll (announced the previous day).

The soft yet throaty burr of Cornish voices murmurs agreement. Stannator Hambley, Lord Protector of Cornwall and Speaker of the Cornish Stannary Parliament, draws a parallel with the Irish problem—but points out that, independent and liberal-minded as it is, Cornwall is still conservative with a small "c". They discuss how far the apparent surfaces of indifference of the Cornish to the state of their homeland may be due to apathy, over-respect for the establishment and the opinions of "strangers" (ie the English), or the more generalized psychology of a subject race. They consider how many "Cousin Jacks", like their cousin Celio Nick and Jock, have gone to seek better fortune in far countries.

Since the beginning of this year, this group of earnest men have been meeting together to work out how to reawaken Cornwall to a sense of its lost identity. It is, they say, the oldest nation in Britain, and

they are not just the "sons of kings" ("everyone is in Cornwall—that's why you find so many Bastards in the telephone book") but the inheritors and representatives of a popular democratic governing system older than either the English sovereign or the English Parliament. They acknowledge the former loyalty, but with reservations, and the second not at all.

On May 20 this year they revived at Lostwithiel, one of the four ancient tin-mining centres of Cornwall, the Stannary or Tinner's Parliament. This body's jurisdiction over all Cornwall is thought to date back with the mining of tin itself to prehistoric Celtic antiquity and bears a distinct resemblance to the Tynwald or Isle of Man Parliament, from which the new Stannators are taking a number of cues.

The Cornish Stannary Parliament is, however, different in one significant respect: it does not have to fight to establish the validity of its existence. It owes its authority to royal charters going back to 1201 and primarily to the Charter of Pardon purchased from Henry VII by the Cornish in 1508 for the sum of £1,000—which in effect states that it cannot be repealed or altered except with the consent of the Cornish themselves.

The wording of this Charter, as quoted by Professor R. R. Pennington in a book on Stannary law published last year, states:

"...that no statutes, acts

ordinances...or proclamations shall take effect in the said county or elsewhere to the

implication is that without this formality the assembly is illegal. Not so, counter the Stannators wrathfully, with numerous reference to documents on constitutional history: the English Parliament is equally supposed to be opened by the hereditary Lord High Steward of England, an office which has been suppressed. Does this not make the legality of Westminster equally questionable? And they repeat that not only does their Charter explicitly state that all acts and ordinances must be passed by themselves, they are also

entitled to the right to veto legislation—and to enact their own.

This they have proceeded to do which is of course the cause of controversy. At the meeting of June 24, for which the officers wore kilts of newly-designed Cornish tartan and a Welsh band and choir played and sang the Cornish national anthem *Bro Gof Agen Tavos* (a version of *Land of Our Fathers*, which is common to Cornwall and Brittany as well as Wales), they proclaimed 18 Articles or Acts.

These, among other things, are

restored the Cornish flag of St Piran (stable a cross argent), technically illegal yet currently to be seen flying on several Cornish ships, churches and secular buildings; claimed all mineral rights—including oil and natural gas—in Cornwall, technically held by the Duchy, demanded a levy for Cornwall of 1 per cent per ton on all mining and quarrying operations and a surcharge amounting to 150 per cent upgrading of ratable value on holiday homes ("an offence to our sensibilities"); and "agreed, constituted and ordained" the traditional formula indicating an act of Stannary Parliament, that the reorganized local authorities should revert to their original form—in other words, a declaration of non-recognition of local government jurisdiction.

This final demand has led to an even bolder one. Article II given its second reading at the Stannary 16 meeting declares,

"All taxes collected within the territorial limits, as defined by this Parliament, June 1974, will henceforth be retained

within Cornwall, in their entirety, and no percentage shall be released to the Imperial Parliaments, without the approval and consent of both Houses of the Stannary Parliament once in Session". This last reference is to the Stannary intention to set up a democratically elected lower chamber; they also announced initial proposals for economic aid to farming, fishing and mining in Cornwall as well as abolishing death duties as contrary to the first Statute of Westminster of 1272.

To the canny Cornish tourists it is a fly-by-night, exploitative and indeed un-Cornish activity.

However, much money tourism brings to Cornwall, you must remember that it comes in one grain and goes out on the next," says Stannator Nichols. "There's £30m in taxes goes out each year. We've had our lifeblood drained and been given Goonhilly tracking station and Nan-

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The findings of Mr Carter's committee will probably be available in about six months. Meanwhile the framework for discussion may perhaps be defined thus: in the traditional economic model, there are two agents for regulating companies: the market, and the government. At one extreme there is uncontrolled laissez faire, at the other extreme communism. In the middle the usual kind of controlled private enterprise system.

So why not shift some of the burden from government and rely on business to behave in a decent manner? This is likely to happen anyway to some extent. Managers cannot easily adopt total definite moral standards in business dealings and in their private lives. Unfortunately it is not self evident what decent behaviour means in the business context. Nor is it clear whose job it should be to define it in practice.

The aim of the SSRC panel will be to define terms, to examine fields in which practical research might be conducted, and to try to throw some light on a debate that is concerning many business and political leaders, as well as the public.

Robin Matthews

Robin Matthews is chairman of the Social Science Research Council and Drummond Professor of Economics at All Souls College, Oxford.

Times Newspapers Ltd 1974

Economists tend to be hostile to the whole idea. They feel that it too often arises from a failure to understand the old doctrine that the pursuit of private profit leads to public good rather than from a reasoned rejection of it.

I have witnessed paradoxical

encounters between progressive business men concerned to have their social responsibilities defined, and left-wing economists urging them to

forget about that and get on with making money. Left-wing economists distrust managerial notions of the public good even more than they distrust the market.

In those areas—large ones no doubt—where the profit motive does not work properly, economists have generally recommended government regulation or else taxes or subsidies. However the government is not an ideal agency for repairing the defects of the market. Political processes are imperfect. Government is overloaded. It lacks local knowledge. Legal enforcement is often difficult.

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I have witnessed paradoxical

encounters between progressive business men concerned to have their social responsibilities defined, and left-wing economists urging them to

forget about that and get on with making money. Left-wing economists distrust managerial notions of the public good even more than they distrust the market.



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CLASS AND THE BIRTHRATE

The repercussions of Sir Keith Joseph's speech a week ago continue, not shedding much light except on the universal disposition to hear what one wants to hear and on the need for politicians to bear in mind that the tone of voice is always at least as important as the content. If Sir Keith had not been unwary enough to use a phrase or two from the suspect terminology of eugenics, his speech might have been received with attention instead of dismembered by rival prejudices. Very little separated the effective burden of his remarks on birth control from the arguments of those who have long been campaigning to make contraception more widely available.

Yesterday Mrs Barbara Castle took the opportunity of a speech at Liverpool to make her own reply to Sir Keith. It is more illuminating than most, because it does acknowledge that the main argument cannot be carried very far on unsupported assertion, and that it needs information to clinch it. The argument over Sir Keith's own intentions is a peripheral one, but there is every reason to accept his protestations that he never meant to hint that social classes 4 and 5 should be put under any kind of pressure not to have families, or indeed that the problem was to be identified with those classes in any simple way. They are not composed of

people in this kind of need, but it is natural to suppose that such people do cluster in them. In the same way not every teenage mother, illegitimate birth or divorce involves deprivation, but it is likely that there is an association in each case.

Mrs Castle accepts that, like her, Sir Keith is anxious to reduce the number of fatherless families and abortions, and she makes a legitimate point when she remarks that when he was in her shoes he did not go all the way to making contraception available through the National Health Service free even of prescription charges. She has also been in his statistics, which is to say the statistics of the article by Margaret and Arthur Wynne in the magazine *Poverty* (although she does put her finger on one misquotation that Sir Keith made from it). The available figures are not as helpful as they might be, because the population office for England and Wales does not publish figures for birthrate or illegitimacy related to social class. The Registrar-General for Scotland does, however, and the article quoted the striking fact that in 1972 the percentage of illegitimate births in social classes one, two and three ranged from 2.7 to 6.9 per cent, while in classes four and five it was not less than 13.1 per cent. But the same source shows, as Mrs Castle points out,

that over the past ten years the rate of all births in classes four and five has not risen (if it had done so it might have indicated a failure to make full use of birth control) but has actually declined faster than that of the population as a whole. It would be of great interest to know if this surprising fact is mirrored in Britain as a whole.

In seeking to contradict Sir Keith's main thesis, Mrs Castle comes near to contradicting a central tenet of the lobby for birth control on social grounds: that the need for family planning is greatest among those who are poor and ignorant. She counters his suggestion that fatherless families are likely to be commoner in classes four and five by reference to a study which indicated that girls higher in the social scale are more sexually experienced (as if they might not also be more experienced in birth control techniques). The fact is that the information publicly available does not go far enough to prove or contradict the commonsense presumption that the deprivations which wider knowledge of birth control might prevent are concentrated in classes four and five. It would be a pity if political and personal point-scoring obscured the fact that there is a genuine social issue here on which more light is evidently needed.

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN CLUBS

The House of Lords decision in the Preston working men's club colour bar case was unfortunate because it appeared to give to racialism the approval of the law. This was not the fault of the five Law Lords, whose job it was to interpret the Race Relations Act, to make a legal decision, not a moral or political one. Whether they were correct in their interpretation or not has already been the subject of debate, and it has been pointed out that the three judges of the Court of Appeal, whose decision the Lords overturned, felt equally strongly the other way. That is largely irrelevant. The point is that the provision of the Act under discussion was capable of differing interpretations, of which the law lords chose the one which on the surface upholds the practice of imposing a colour bar in a wide variety of circumstances. They can be properly criticized for their alleged misapplication of the law, but they should not be under attack as has to some extent been the case, on the basis that they were implicitly supporting their decision morally.

That decision, never the less, offends not only against moral sense, but also against common sense. The facts were that a coloured Englishman, Mr Sher-

ington, was a member of a working men's club in Preston, and, by virtue of that membership, was also an associate member of a large number of linked clubs, to one of which he was refused entry. The evidence showed that more than a million people would in theory be entitled to go into the club in question by virtue of associate membership. The House of Lords held that the club, in operating a colour bar, was not (NOT) acting contrary to the Race Relations Act, because it did not provide goods and services "to the public or a section of the public". Much of the informed reaction to the criticism has concentrated on calls for the Race Relations Act to be strengthened so as to outlaw, in future, conduct of the kind meted out to Mr Sherrington. Mr Roy Jenkins, the Home Secretary, is committed to a review of the Act. It is easy to argue that the present Act has not come up to the hopes of its sponsors. It is much more difficult to suggest what changes should be made. It is the sort of field where unless extreme care is taken, the cure may well turn out to be worse than the disease.

The issue, as it affects clubs, is where to draw the line between the genuine private club, or the club consisting only

of members drawn from a national group, profession, or having an identifiable, common interest, and the club which is either, in effect, open to all, or which claims to be in the common interest category but in fact discriminates on grounds of colour. The Irish Club should have the right to admit only Irishmen, the Bird Fanciers Club only those with an interest in ornithology, and the Press Club only journalists. But where a club has a practice that membership is in fact open to all, the qualifications being a mere formality, except to coloureds or Irishmen, its conduct should fall within the terms of the Act. But the definition of the distinction between public and private will inevitably pose great problems. Numbers alone cannot provide a fair test.

There is another danger, that of discriminating between clubs attended largely by the middle classes, and working men's clubs. It could be argued with some force that it would be unfair for the Garrick or the Saville to be allowed to keep out who they want, but not for a working men's club, which fulfills the same social function in many communities, to be able to do the same.

SAFETY OF NUCLEAR POWER STATIONS

The discovery of cracks in the cooling recycling system of two General Electric designed nuclear reactors built in Japan is disturbing. The faults are similar to those found in three reactors in the United States; as a result of these problems twenty-one of the fifty nuclear reactors producing electric power on a commercial basis in the United States have been ordered to shut down before the end of the year so that detailed checks of their cooling systems can be undertaken.

But for the energy planners, looking at ways in which to reduce the world's dependence on oil as a source of power, the latest problem with the General Electric reactors is just one of many and adds another element of uncertainty to whatever plans they may draw up for the future. Britain's own advanced gas cooled reactor programme is hopelessly compromised by massive cost overruns brought about by five-year constructional delays resulting from a series of technical problems with the system. Even the Candu reactor, billed by the Canadians as the most efficient and trouble free system available today, has run into technical problems and one of the four 250 megawatt reactors at Pickering in Ontario has been shut down because of manufacturing defects in certain components.

While there is no suggestion that the cracks in the cooling system are a serious safety hazard, opponents of nuclear

power, who are so well organized and knowledgeable in the United States, will undoubtedly use the new problems to back the case they make for abandoning atom power until it can be demonstrated that controlled nuclear fission can take place with absolutely no danger to the public.

Each new piece of ammunition presented to the opponents means lengthier objections to individual power station licence applications and serious delays in utilities obtaining permission to begin work on stations. Shut-downs so that emergency inspections can be made are costly both in terms of lost electricity output and repair work. This sorry tale of delays, faults and objections also adds to the cost of building a plant, and the price of a nuclear station is rising more quickly than that of a similar-sized coal or oil fired unit.

Why then, do leaders of the coal, oil and electricity industries, as well as energy planners, persist in advocating nuclear power as the only source of fuel that can bridge the energy gap that could emerge towards the end of the century? The answer is simple. There is no real alternative available. The Americans are pouring billions of dollars into exploiting shale oil reserves, liquefaction of coal, solar and geothermal power but as yet none of these can offer the prospect of producing large amounts of commercial power.

Nuclear power has demonstrated that, for all its faults, it can produce electricity on

a commercial basis. Reactor builders must be encouraged to continue research development and refinement of systems until faults such as cracks in pipes and worries over safety are eliminated. Perhaps one grain of comfort can be gleaned from the latest discovery of cracks in the General Electric reactors. The stringent safety and maintenance checks, designed to show up just this kind of fault, are apparently working.

Britain cannot use the latest problems with American reactors as a belated justification for its own paltry commitment to nuclear power. Despite North Sea oil and large reserves of coal, the country needs a sizeable nuclear programme for the final two decades of the century. North Sea oil has given Britain a breathing space. Unlike France, we have not been forced into a make-or-break, crash nuclear programme to compensate for a long term lack of indigenous fuel sources.

The 4,000 megawatts of steam generating heavy water reactor capacity provides the British industry with an opportunity to prove itself. The cost of failing to produce an efficient and safe system can only result in imports of foreign technology and the introduction of a new and undesirable policy over the use of coal and oil in power stations. Oil is far too valuable to use in power stations that convert only about 30 per cent of its energy content into electricity while coal could not easily be made available.

charitable to allow them to go to bed, rather than subjecting them to night and day in the studio. Yours faithfully,

PATRICK MANCHESTER,
Bishopscourt,
Bury New Road,
Manchester.
October 15.

Children's income tax

From Mr J. H. Gracey
Sir, The letter from Mr N. S. Bulmer (October 23) suggests that the income received by thalidomide children will, under the Government's proposals about the aggregation of children's investment income,

be taxed as their parents' income. This is not so. The Chancellor of the Exchequer announced on May 9 (Hansard May 9, col 608) that the aggregation provisions would not apply to income derived from damages in respect of personal injury to a child or income paid by a charity in respect of such an injury. The new legislation will in this respect follow the previous legislation on aggregation and will not apply to income derived by the thalidomide children from their damages or from the charitable

Yours faithfully,
J. H. GRACEY,
Boardroom, Inland Revenue,
Somerset House, WC2.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Reactions to Sir Keith Joseph's speech: the moral dilemma of our age

From Mr David Shelley Nicholl
Sir, No doubt, Sir Keith Joseph is right to admit frankly what a hostage to headline-hunting fortune he naively offered by his reference to birth control. Through circulating his Birmingham speech to the press so far in advance, he presented editors with an all-too-easy sensation. Nevertheless, the subsequent comments of mainly socialist pundits, politicians and mongers of public opinion, whom one would have expected to study the empire in some detail, leave one gasping for their display of sheer hypocrisy and cant.

Apparently, it is that word stock which so sticks in left-wing throats. Yet suppose Sir Keith had blandly gone so far as to say, "It is one of the troubles of our present civilization that the inferior stocks are breeding the superior ones". What a bullshallow word follow!

Yours faithfully,
DAVID SHELLY NICHOLL,
Windrush, 4 The Drive,
Kingston Hill, Surrey.

October 22.

From Mr Raymond Blackburn
Sir, Mrs Mary Whitehouse denounced in *The Times* of October 21 "the extreme left" on the ground that they "cash in on permissiveness". Those who "cash in on permissiveness" are, of course, those who profit by the commercial exploitation of human vice and weakness in relation to which the American is the supreme insight. In the middle age/adolescent cycle as he goes to the cycle of degradation whether he would have taken up the stance which he now belatedly describes as naive and clumsy.

As the father not only of adolescents but also of some of the legislation which Sir Keith would dub permissive, I am not so megalo-maniacal as to believe that private behaviour is so materially affected by legislators as Sir Keith bewails. Sir Keith and Mrs Whitehouse have been much misrepresented. But it is a pity that they do not follow the example of Lord Longford in treating this subject as above any narrow political considerations. If they succeed in making this a political issue they will reap the whirlwind. There could be no clearer example of the "unacceptable face of capitalism".

Yours faithfully,
RAYMOND BLACKBURN,
50 Homfield Road,
Chiswick, W4.
October 22.

From Mr Leo Abse, Labour MP for Pontypool

Sir, Sir Keith Joseph returns, in his letter to you (October 22), to his theme of the cycle of deprivation, and once more laments the behaviour of unmarried adolescents. If he were as aware of the consequences that fall upon the fathers of turbulent adolescents as he is aware of the consequences to their children, I doubt if such an intelligent and committed man would have made such a fool of himself last week.

Influential middle aged men—and particularly those reared in the Jewish tradition of intense family life like Sir Keith Joseph and myself—are certainly not exempt from some of the responses that are teased out from fathers who, for a disturbed while, have to assume the role of the head of an adolescent family: and legislators, in particular, should be aware of the dangers to the community when, self indulgently, they transfer these responses from the private domain, and act them out in the public domain.

Freud, whom Sir Keith quotes in his speech, has taught us some of the typical problems that afflict a father challenged, as he must be, by his adolescent children: a son's sexual challenge as a more vigorous biological lover, coinciding with the maturing of a daughter, so often arises when the father fears his physical and sexual powers are

influence.

The difference now is that it is not a Labour policy-maker who voices this concern, but a leading Tory spokesman. Perhaps even this the Sage of Aylesbury Lawrence fore-saw when he damningly defined the Labour Party as he helped to found as "cruelty, cowardice, cruelty, hypocrisy, political imbecility". (My italics.) Sir Keith now says he had reserved his birth-control remark for the amplifications of another speech. Bernard Shaw made the amplifications for his own day, and little modification is required to make them apt for ours.

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influence.

The effect is summed up in a phrase of Abraham Maslow's,

"attachment to the concrete is a loss of future"; addition to "having it good" in immediate sensations, as a mere functional organism, means a loss of vision and hope. It is that makes cultural nihilism, and the philosophy of permissive barbarism such a political menace—it makes imaginative creativity, and care for the future

seem futile. The images of pornography arc themselves images of creativity debased, while one of the worst elements of today's indulgences is the indifference to their harmful effects on children who are the future.

I should like to make one or two observations as a radical and socialist supporter. I have been horrified by the way in which Labour has aligned itself in the last few years with pseudo-permissiveness. When one tries to raise issues of the corruption of the people, with Labour MPs, for instance, one gets only a flip reply. And in the face of my own serious work on pornography and corruption, I have found that a dogged, if not fanatical, opposition comes from the "Left" to any attempt to raise these issues, as Sir Keith has done, to the level of serious public debate.

As the father not only of adolescents but also of some of the legislation which Sir Keith would dub permissive, I am not so megalo-maniacal as to believe that private behaviour is so materially affected by legislators as Sir Keith bewails. For the most part I suspect human conduct is a chastening constant throughout the ages although public attitudes to sex and private conduct may change respectively. We should be more likely to break the cycle of deviancy if, instead of well publicised and well enjoyed public debates on morality, the legislators and administrators now harness their energies to implementing the painstaking *Finer Report* on the One Parent Family. It is to be hoped that Sir Keith's continuing recantations will include an assurance that his speech in no way intended to erect a barrier of prejudice against the required legislation.

Yours sincerely,
LEO ABSE,
House of Commons.
October 22.

From Dom Benet Innes
Sir, Amid all the heat (and misrepresentation) engendered by Sir Keith Joseph's speech, much light is thrown on the problem by the *Finer Report* on One Parent Families published in July by HMSO.

His speech is a valuable supplement to this report.

Yours faithfully,
BENET INNES,
Downside Abbey,
Stratton on the Fosse, Bath.

October 22.

Conservative leadership

From Mr Edward Woolley
Sir, Let us hope that the other contenders for the leadership of the Conservative Party will have the courage shown by Sir Keith Joseph to tell us of their basic political philosophy. For myself, I must say with regret that, although I support his economic policies, I cannot agree with Sir Keith's diagnosis of our moral ills. However, at least I know where he stands on these issues; can anyone say the same about the others?

Yours etc,
EDWARD WOOLLEY,
Church Farm House,
Lymminster,
Littlehampton,
Sussex.

with companies like the RSC in mounting tours overseas.

In his admirable article of October 9 Mr Bryan Magee drew attention to the much larger sums other countries customarily spend on fostering the arts; this disparity applies still more to tours abroad by home-based companies. We have the best goods in the world but are unable to make them available as widely as we would like and other countries expect since we spend much less than any other major country on doing so.

It would indeed be a sad day for Britain if we were to lose our world reputation as artists front runners: such a renunciation has an incalculable effect on economic as well as cultural relations, and we cannot afford to rest on the laurels acquired in the past few years.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN LLEWELLYN,
The British Council,
10 Savile Gardens, SW1

October 24.

Help for the arts

From Sir John Llewellyn, FRS (NZ)

Sir, In his comments on the Royal Shakespeare Company's annual report (*The Times*, October 23) Sir George Farmer as chairman of the Governors refers to the importance of public sustenance for the arts in this country and to the major contribution which they make to the nation's international standing.

As Director-General of the British Council I should like to endorse Sir George's comments. At a time when Britain's political, military and economic influence in the world has diminished it is more than ever important that our reputation as a civilized and cultivated community should be maintained and strengthened. In the past 20 years or so Britain has become widely regarded as the centre of all that is best in the performing arts and the British Council has been proud to contribute to this reputation by associating

with companies like the RSC in mounting tours overseas.

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with companies like the RSC in

SPORT

Tennis

Fighting recovery by Miss Barker in face of defeat

By Rex Bellamy.

Tennis Correspondent

Britain achieved a 3-0 lead over the United States—with only one more success needed for an overall victory—when Susan Barker, 6-1, 6-4, in the Wightman Cup match at the Desidee Leisure Centre in Queensferry, North Wales, last evening. Miss Barker is the first British player since Whinney (now Mrs. Woodbridge) in 1965 to win her first Wightman Cup singles.

This was yet another chapter in the extraordinary story of Britain's successful recoveries from adversity. On Tuesday morning, Vivian Wade and Glynn Coles both came from behind to win the first two singles. Miss Barker did exactly the same: but the extent of her counter-attack was even more astonishing. She won 5-3, 6-1, 6-2 down and seemed to have little chance of getting into the match. But she lost only two of the remaining 14 games. This remarkable swing in the course of the match was always possible but never seemed probable until it actually happened.

Miss Barker had the more accomplished game and was clearly capable of either winning the match or losing it. Everything depended on which side with which she exploited her more punishing shots. For almost a set and a half Miss Evert, 18 months the younger, looked considerably the more mature player. She kept getting everything back with increasing success.

Miss Barker often found that she had to hit one shot more than her patience and ball control could manage. Some of her errors were huge. She was looking fretful, worried, and often impudent. But at 6-1, 6-4, she was sent to the service down to swear, to keep the ball in play and insist that the plump little American should have to keep running and should have to extend beyond Miss Evert's capacity.

Miss Barker's was a massive effort in self-discipline and, over



Miss Barker: an astonishing counter-attack.

all this must probably be regarded as the best match-winning performance of her brief career. The climb up will be arduous. She needed three break points in the fifth game of the first set and seven break points in the second game. After that taxing effort she did lose one game. But her mental stamina was equal to the burdens she was imposing on it. After that Miss Evert did not lose a game and could to sap Miss Barker's patience and lure her into error. But Miss Evert lacked the attacking power and much pressure on the blow. Despite this as long as Miss Barker could maintain her concentration and ball control it was now obvious that she would win. The one consistent factor in this remarkable triumph was her courage and the way hitting losers or winners here and there going for her shots and trying to make maximum use of the length and width of the court never wavered.

Miss Coles, aged 20, is second in the women's British rankings. In 1971 she was runner-up of the national under-18 championships: on wood, grass and clay. In 1971 and 1972 she was under-21 champion. There was no precedent either of her winning all four titles in one year. Last year she lost her only Wightman Cup singles but won a doubles with Miss Wade. Last May, in Naples, she earned international distinction by representing Britain in the women's team championship for the Federation Cup.

All that was useful experience of the infinite subtleties of international team events. But she was not expected to beat the hefty Miss Newberry, aged 21, a Californian whose 1973 form lifted her into the top 10 in the world rankings. Miss Newberry had been represented the United States in its Bonne Bell Cup match with Australia. But this was her first taste of competition in the older, more distasteful, Wightman Cup events. At her best, she has the plump little American should have to keep running and should have to extend beyond Miss Evert's capacity.

Miss Barker's was a massive effort in self-discipline and, over

credible performance by the young woman from Chiswick.

MELBOURNE: South Pacific championships (Australia unless stated): C. L. Leitch v. A. Fraser 6-1, 6-2; S. Barker v. S. Wade 6-3, 6-2; M. Estep (U.S.) 6-3, 7-5; G. Masters v. J. E. Stetson 6-3, 6-2; P. C. Kunkel beat W. R. Durman 6-3, 6-3; V. J. Simpson beat F. McNally 6-3, 6-2; R. L. Stockton (U.S.) beat E. W. Everett 6-2, 2-2 (unfinished) (enough).

CHRISTCHURCH: Quarter-finals: R. Tait v. D. L. H. Jones 6-3, 6-2; M. Mayo, host J. Fashender 6-3, 6-3; S. Barker v. S. Wade 6-3, 6-2; R. Crowley 6-7, 6-2, 6-3.

A. A. Wimberley, Cap: T. Koch best H. Oster 6-3, 6-2; C. R. Broderick v. M. Orantes best A. Miller 6-3, 6-2; G. Williams best J. E. Dibbs and H. Salomon best J. Ambriz and A. Ambriz best S. J. Webb 10-8; and F. McNamee and J. Kodes, sc.

ENGLAND: 10-8.

Wales: 10-8.

Scotland: 10-8.

Ireland: 10-8.

SPORT

Racing

Green Dancer is main threat to No Alimony

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

ried his stable irrepressibly forward this season.

I think that his current odds are not a true reflection of his chance, but I think he is capable of winning all the same. Whip It Quick, Strike Lucky, Sea Break and Green Dancer could all be considered more dangerous than Phoenix Hall, Lester Piggott's mount. Whip It Quick's form ties in with the best, but so does that of No Alimony.

Whip It Quick has a stayer's pedigree and the speed to win over five furlongs at Goodwood in May and the Coventry Stakes at Royal Ascot a month later. In the Champsagne Stakes, Whip It Quick finished only second behind a mare, but the margin behind No Alimony was the best.

The only time that this colt has been beaten was in the race at Ascot, where Green Dancer beat him and their companion, Bold Pirate, by two lengths in the Granville Stakes. His subsequent victories at Haydock Park and Goodwood were not gained against horses in the top flight, but they were achieved with the help of the likes of Never Bend, who owned like Bold Pirate, by Sir Michael Sobell and Sir Arnold Goodwin in particular, giving rise to the hope that he will be swept to victory this afternoon by Mill Reef's sire, Never Bend. Since then delayed Strike Lucky's

first and only appearance on a racecourse until August, when he was sent to York for the Cottontail Stakes. He had had anything but a thorough preparation before hand and it was only with some misgiving that he came all on board when driving Lucky fast and becoming firm. Yet Strike Lucky still managed to finish third, only a short head and half a length behind Phoenix Hall and Captain's Table.

In the circumstances I shall be surprised if Strike Lucky, whose recent homework has left nothing to be desired, does not beat Phoenix Hall this time. Sea Break, the other challenger from Ireland, may also prove to be dangerous, than Phoenix

Dancer has won the Grand Critérium in the meantime. This is clearly the best French form and obviously Green Dancer will be the fly in the ointment this afternoon. Hopefully, No Alimony will show him the way home after Falsetto, Captain's Table, and Ranksborough should not be good enough.

A short list for the Manchester Handicap must surely include the bottom-weight and favourite, Grify Palace, who has come good this autumn and Ribson, who ran the race of his life when winning the St Leger, in which he finished third, acting all the while as Bustino's pacemaker. I think the list also should include William Pitt, who was backed to win this race antepost, both before and after he finished fourth behind Kingman in the Ascot Cup.

It was during the second half of last year that William Pitt came into his element. First he ran Ragstone to a half length at Newbury. Then he won races at Lingfield

Park and Sandown Park so easily that it had to be seen to be believed. William Pitt has his share of weight, but he has been beaten only once since the start of this race since I saw him run at Ascot and I do not intend to bet on him.

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Another good programme awaits those who care to take Newbury

as a port of call. There is no racing on Saturday at Newbury, so it will be able to watch the principal races at Doncaster on television. Pendil, arguably the best steeplechaser in the country, makes his first appearance since he was brought down in the Cheltenham Gold Cup in March. In the Hastings Steeplechase, a repeat of last year's

success, Pendil is in the pink of health and racing to go is when he tries to bite his old ally Richard Pitman. He did that earlier this week and over only two miles and a half he ought to be capable of outpacing Game Spirit, Kilvullen

and Credo's Daughter.

STATE OF GOING (Official): Newbury, soft. Doncaster, good. Stratford, soft. Worcester, good. Newmarket, course, good. Huntingdon, good. Good to firm. Nottingham, Monday: good to soft.

11-3 Lethian Countess, 4-1 Chiaroscuro, 11-3 Hurry Back, 12-1 Lady of the Lake, 10-1 Coleraine, 11-3 Gabriele, 11-1 Dunnett Head, 20-1 others.

3-15 HANDICAP STEEPELECHASE (E272: 2m)

1-400 Cleverly, 11-0 ... P. Enright ... J. O'Neill ... 1-4221-3 Celtic Gold (CD), 12-2-7 ... T. Sted ... 3-0321-0 Golden Fort (D), 9-1-8 ... J. O'Neill ... 2-2110-0 Mrs. M. ... 1-4221-0 Mr. Gray 5

2-2110-0 Mrs. M. ... 1-4221-0 Mr. Gray 5

3-0203-1 Canopus Key (CD), 7-1-0 ... P. Enright ... 2-2110-0 Mrs. M. ... 1-4221-0 Mr. Gray 5

4-0212-3 Liane A. Penna, 5-3-5 ... P. Enright ... 2-2110-0 Mrs. M. ... 1-4221-0 Mr. Gray 5

5-0122-3 Liane A. Penna, 5-3-5 ... P. Enright ... 2-2110-0 Mrs. M. ... 1-4221-0 Mr. Gray 5

6-0122-3 Liane A. Penna, 5-3-5 ... P. Enright ... 2-2110-0 Mrs. M. ... 1-4221-0 Mr. Gray 5

7-0122-3 Liane A. Penna, 5-3-5 ... P. Enright ... 2-2110-0 Mrs. M. ... 1-4221-0 Mr. Gray 5

8-1 Motbs, 7-2 Raise a Lady, 4-1 La Posie, 6-1 Jim Jang, Lianga, 6-1 Paris

REVIEW: Raise a Lady.

PRIX DU PETIT COUVERT (Group III: £3,200: SF)

0-01130 Cassouin, R. de Mony, Pajol, 4-4-8 ... G. Delteil ...

1-01130 Mrs. Vanner, Gasser, H. Carter, 7-0-8 ... H. W. Pyres ...

2-01130 Mrs. M. ... 1-01130 Mr. Gray 5 ... H. W. Pyres ...

3-01130 Mrs. M. ... 1-01130 Mr. Gray 5 ... H. W. Pyres ...

4-01130 Mrs. M. ... 1-01130 Mr. Gray 5 ... H. W. Pyres ...

5-01130 Mrs. M. ... 1-01130 Mr. Gray 5 ... H. W. Pyres ...

6-01130 Mrs. M. ... 1-01130 Mr. Gray 5 ... H. W. Pyres ...

7-01130 Mrs. M. ... 1-01130 Mr. Gray 5 ... H. W. Pyres ...

8-1 Motbs, 7-2 Raise a Lady, 4-1 La Posie, 6-1 Jim Jang, Lianga, 6-1 Paris

REVIEW: Raise a Lady.

PRIX DE LA FORET (Group I: £22,700: SF)

0-01142 Ace of Aces, M. Ziller, 4-3-10 ... F. Head ...

1-01142 H. E. ... 1-01142 H. E. ... 1-01142 H. E. ...

2-11210 H. E. ... 1-01142 H. E. ... 1-01142 H. E. ...

3-01142 H. E. ... 1-01142 H. E. ... 1-01142 H. E. ...

4-01142 H. E. ... 1-01142 H. E. ... 1-01142 H. E. ...

5-01142 H. E. ... 1-01142 H. E. ... 1-01142 H. E. ...

6-01142 H. E. ... 1-01142 H. E. ... 1-01142 H. E. ...

7-01142 H. E. ... 1-01142 H. E. ... 1-01142 H. E. ...

8-1 Motbs, 7-2 Raise a Lady, 4-1 La Posie, 6-1 Jim Jang, Lianga, 6-1 Paris

REVIEW: Raise a Lady.

PRIX GLADIATEUR (Group II: £10,900: 3m)

0-00011 Avril, R. Toufan, 7-0-4 ... M. Desormes ...

1-00011 Ferceval, P. Head, 7-0-4 ... A. Gibert ...

2-00011 Ferceval, P. Head, 7-0-4 ... A. Gibert ...

3-00011 Ferceval, P. Head, 7-0-4 ... A. Gibert ...

4-00011 Ferceval, P. Head, 7-0-4 ... A. Gibert ...

5-00011 Ferceval, P. Head, 7-0-4 ... A. Gibert ...

6-00011 Ferceval, P. Head, 7-0-4 ... A. Gibert ...

7-00011 Ferceval, P. Head, 7-0-4 ... A. Gibert ...

8-00011 Ferceval, P. Head, 7-0-4 ... A. Gibert ...

9-00011 Ferceval, P. Head, 7-0-4 ... A. Gibert ...

10-00011 Ferceval, P. Head, 7-0-4 ... A. Gibert ...

11-00011 Ferceval, P. Head, 7-0-4 ... A. Gibert ...

12-00011 Ferceval, P. Head, 7-0-4 ... A. Gibert ...

13-00011 Ferceval, P. Head, 7-0-4 ... A. Gibert ...

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16-00011 Ferceval, P. Head, 7-0-4 ... A. Gibert ...

17-00011 Ferceval, P. Head, 7-0-4 ... A. Gibert ...

18-00011 Ferceval, P. Head, 7-0-4 ... A. Gibert ...

19-00011 Ferceval, P. Head, 7-0-4 ... A. Gibert ...

20-00011 Ferceval, P. Head, 7-0-4 ... A. Gibert ...

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57-00011 Ferceval, P. Head, 7-0-4 ... A. Gibert ...

58-00011 Ferceval, P. Head, 7-0-4 ... A. Gibert ...

59-00011 Ferceval, P. Head,



GKN Transmissions at the
Motor Show on Stands 301-6
Arena L, First Floor, Earls Court

THE TIMES SATURDAY OCTOBER 26 1974

THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

Citibank cuts prime rate to 11pc as America narrows the trade gap

From Frank Vogl

Washington, Oct 25
First National City Bank, often the trend-setter on interest rates, today cut its prime lending rate to 11 per cent from 11½ per cent.

And the Department of Commerce reported a trade deficit in September of \$23.3m after an August deficit of \$1,131.8m. The September deficit was lower than widely expected by both economists and government officials.

First National City's prime rate cut was not unexpected and Manufacturers Bank (Los Angeles) followed suit. Other leading banks may follow within a few days. Crocker and Pittsburgh National cut their rates to 11½ per cent today.

Today's cut by First National City continues the trend of reducing the prime rate by 0.25 per cent a week, as has been the case for the past four weeks.

First National City uses a complex formula, based on commercial money market rates, to establish its prime level and had it adhered fully to the formula today the reduction would have been greater.

The Federal Reserve has been allowing federal funds reserves—the banks lend each other—to hold below 10 per cent for some time and this has argued expectations of lower prime rates.

Fed funds, now around 9.8 per cent, are at their lowest since the end of March.

There has also been more

hard data to support the widespread view that the Fed is relaxing its tough restraints on the growth of money supply.

The New York Federal Reserve announced that the nation's money supply in the week to October 16 rose to \$284,000m (just over £121,000m) from \$281,000m—the second largest weekly rise this year, after the \$3,400m increase in the first week of March.

Money supply expansion overall, based on the narrow definition of currency in circulation plus demand deposits, remains however fairly stable. The New York Fed noted that it increased by just 2 per cent at an annual rate for the three months to October 16, while rising over the past six months at an annual level of just 3.5 per cent.

The easier liquidity conditions, now evident, mainly result from heavy loan repayments. The New York Fed reported that the volume of loans by the country's largest banks fell by \$390m in the week to October 16, after rising by \$150m in the previous week. This decline represents the largest volume of loan repayments since the \$543m total in the week to August 29 last year.

Department of Commerce trade figures show that imports last month, at \$8,519.5m, were at their lowest since May and registered the largest monthly decline since last December. Imports totalled \$9,501.8m in August.

Today's figures produce a pro-

visional trade deficit for the first nine months of the year of \$247.8m, compared with a \$500m surplus for all of 1973. Imports in the first nine months of 1974, at an annual rate of \$100,400m, which is 44 per cent above the comparative 1973 level. Exports have increased by 35 per cent.

The department noted today that the deficit for the first three-quarters of 1974 amounted to \$5,700m at an annual rate. It stressed that faster rising prices for imports, especially oil, than for exports, were the primary factor in the deterioration of the trade balance in value terms. Measured in constant 1967 dollars, the volume of imports has actually declined by 1 per cent, while exports have increased by 9 per cent.

Exports last month fell slightly short of the August total at \$8,286.2m.

Meanwhile currency dealers are reappraising the dollar's exchange rate.

The dollar is now near its lowest level for some months and it was not helped today by the news that First National City was cutting its prime rate, and despite an optimistic international trade report by the bank and some good news on United States reserves.

The Treasury stated that reserve assets rose \$433m in September to \$15,893m.

Dutch rate cut: Holland today cut its bank rate from 8 per cent to 7 per cent (Reuters reports from Amsterdam).

Panel tells company to enfranchise all shares

By Christopher Wilkins

The Takeover Panel yesterday instructed Land & General Developments, the property company controlled by the former model Miss Penny Brahm, to take steps to enfranchise its non-voting shares.

If the instructions are carried out they will remove control of the company from Napier Securities, the private concern through which Miss Brahm holds her interest in Land & General.

Napier owns 75 per cent of Land & General's voting shares but only 11 per cent of the non-voting shares. Overall, it holds 18 per cent of the total issued capital.

On Tuesday of this week Napier used its voting control to remove five of the seven Land & General directors leaving only its own nominees on the board. This was despite vigorous opposition from other shareholders.

The Panel issued its instruction in view of an undertaking given to it in 1970 by the late Mr Clive Raphael, formerly the husband of Miss Brahm, who controlled Napier.

The executive of the Panel has told the company that the terms of its enfranchisement should be drawn up by independent advisers and that Napier should vote in favour of enfranchisement.

It has ruled that notices calling a meeting to consider the matter should be sent out within 21 days and that the meeting itself should be held before December 10.

Legally, the Panel accepts that the undertakings given in 1970 are not binding, but it argues that there is a strong moral obligation upon Land & General and Napier to enfranchise the shares.

Napier will now be under strong pressure to accept the Panel's ruling. If it refuses, the Panel's executive would refer the matter to the full Panel, which would almost certainly reinforce the executive's view.

The assurance, given to the unions by Sir Arnold Hall, chairman of the company, was reported to a mass meeting of the workers involved yesterday. A strong public statement from the Panel would in itself exert further pressure on Napier to comply.

A spokesman for the Panel said yesterday that if it still refused, further measures open to the Panel might include such measures as asking Stock Exchange members to withdraw the facilities of the City from Land & General, although there could be no question of contracts being broken.

The Panel might also consider asking the Stock Exchange to suspend the listing of the non-voting shares in Land & General.

German trade surplus gets unexpected boost

Wiesbaden, Oct 25.—West Germany had a trade surplus of DM4,730m (about £789m) in September, compared with a surplus of DM3,155m in August and a surplus of DM3,781m in September 1973, the Federal Statistics Office reported today.

After the figures were released, the dollar declined to DM2,5700 from 2,5720, foreign exchange dealers said. They attributed this to the fact that no rise from August had been expected in the West German trade surplus.

For the first nine months, West Germany had a trade surplus of DM36,921m, up from DM22,773m in the same period.

September exports totalled DM14,748m, down from DM15,055m in August but up from DM11,129m a year ago.

Nine month exports rose to DM169,238m from DM128,811m.

in the 1973 period, while nine-month imports climbed to DM132,317m from DM106,038m.

BLEU surplus narrowed: The current account surplus in the payments balance of the Belgian-Luxembourg Payments Union (BLEU) narrowed to 17,400m Belgian francs in 1974's first seven months from 26,200m francs a year earlier, figures released Friday by Banque Nationale de Belgique.

The BLEU surplus narrowed: The current account surplus in the payments balance of the Belgian-Luxembourg Payments Union (BLEU) narrowed to 17,400m Belgian francs in 1974's first seven months from 26,200m francs a year earlier, figures released Friday by Banque Nationale de Belgique.

But the overall BLEU payments balance showed a seven-month surplus of 23,200m francs, up sharply from 8,700m a year ago.—AP-Dow Jones.

French trade deficit: France hopes to eliminate its expected 22,000m franc 1974 trade deficit by the beginning of 1976, M Norbert Segard, State Secretary for Trade, told the Haute-De Seine Jeune Chambre Economique.—Reuter.

EEC ministers to consider new employment laws

From Ronald Kershaw
Northern Industrial Correspondent

New European laws to safeguard employees and act as a counterweight to the formidable growth of multinational companies will be considered by the EEC Council of Ministers at its next meeting later this year.

National legislation will then be produced by member states, Mr Jack Peel, director of industrial relations of the European Commission, told the annual conference of the Institute of Personnel Management at Harrogate yesterday.

The question of controlling redundancies and the support of international collective bargaining were two key issues likely to be discussed at the EEC in the immediate future.

Mr Peel said: "The commission is not in any way opposed to the multinational concept. It is integral to the transfer of economic resources we need to develop the Community as an economic entity. The problem is that the multinationals are not accountable to any known international law."

The industrial relations department of the European Com-

mision had produced four new laws as a stopgap, and the Council of Ministers was considering guidelines on which a policy relating to multinational companies might be formed.

The laws, described by Mr Peel as "counterweights", call for more stringent control of redundancies.

He said he was delighted to see developments in its employment Bill.

The third law called for the setting up of a minimum standard of a 40-hour week by 1975 for workers in member states, and four weeks' annual holiday by 1976.

The fourth law involved the establishment of a European vocational training centre to take care of the transfers of labour between countries.

The fifth law concerned the rights of workers that had been built up by loyal service to a company. When a merger took place the acquiring firm would be liable for continuing the rights acquired by the workers.

The sixth law called for the setting up of a minimum standard of a 40-hour week by 1975 for workers in member states, and four weeks' annual holiday by 1976.

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The eighth law concerned the rights of workers that had been built up by loyal service to a company. When a merger took place the acquiring firm would be liable for continuing the rights acquired by the workers.

The ninth law called for the setting up of a minimum standard of a 40-hour week by 1975 for workers in member states, and four weeks' annual holiday by 1976.

The tenth law concerned the rights of workers that had been built up by loyal service to a company. When a merger took place the acquiring firm would be liable for continuing the rights acquired by the workers.

The eleventh law concerned the rights of workers that had been built up by loyal service to a company. When a merger took place the acquiring firm would be liable for continuing the rights acquired by the workers.

The twelfth law concerned the rights of workers that had been built up by loyal service to a company. When a merger took place the acquiring firm would be liable for continuing the rights acquired by the workers.

The thirteenth law concerned the rights of workers that had been built up by loyal service to a company. When a merger took place the acquiring firm would be liable for continuing the rights acquired by the workers.

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The fifty-first law concerned the rights

PERSONAL INVESTMENT AND FINANCE

Grouse

The decision by Barclays Bank to offer a cheque guarantee service was a long awaited improvement, prompted by growing demand from customers. In enabling customers to pay for goods and services by cheque more easily the move is widely to be good.

But not all are happy with the bank's decision to provide the new service by incorporating it into the existing Barclaycard instead of by issuing a separate card.

Many regular customers who bank with Barclays have hitherto declined to hold a Barclaycard because they disapprove of the credit facilities it offered.

For such people it was already inconvenient that if they chose to forgo the temptations involved in holding a credit card they also had to give up the convenience of being able to cash cheques at branches and banks other than their own. If they still chose to resist the pressure to hold a credit card, they are now obliged to forgo another convenience.

Customers of the other clearing banks, it is argued, have

the option to hold a card which gives them the convenience of multi-branch cash drawing facilities and a cheque guarantee service, without the necessity to hold a credit card.

Barclays' simple answer is that those who do not wish to use the credit facilities provided by Barclaycard need not. This may be less than satisfactory for those who object on principle to what they see as an insidious attempt to put the temptation of easy credit in their path.

But Barclays also argues that the proliferation of cards of one sort or another makes it desirable to provide as many facilities on one card as possible. To this end it is about to embark upon experiments which, if they prove technically successful, could allow customers to use their Barclaycards for an additional wide range of facilities.

Early next year the bank is to begin trials in six branches with a self-service terminal which, in addition to cashing cheques, can offer such services as cash depositing, supplying account statements, making inter-account transfers and providing cheque books.

Taxation: Readers ask

Deductions for working abroad

Some weeks ago I wrote about the sweeping changes affecting foreign employment and pensions and this has given rise to a number of inquiries from readers.

One asks: "What about the man away for one week, or even one day? Can he claim the 25 per cent deduction on the overseas earnings?"

A recent press release issued by the Inland Revenue answers this question and clarifies the rule concerning short working trips abroad which had a number of my colleagues misinterpreted, as follows:

"Some press commentators on the provisions in this year's Finance Act on the taxation of foreign earnings have suggested that a person who is abroad for fewer than 265 days, and whose visits to the United Kingdom in that period amount to more than one sixth of the time spent overseas, will not qualify for the 25 per cent deduction, notwithstanding that the relevant duties are carried on wholly outside the United Kingdom."

"This is not so. The legislation prescribes no minimum length for a period of absence from the United Kingdom, and in the circumstances indicated each spell of absence between visits back to the United Kingdom would be regarded as a separate period."

Thus if a United Kingdom resident goes abroad in May on a foreign employment, returns to the United Kingdom in July, resumes his employment abroad in November and returns to the United Kingdom in December, his foreign earnings for the two periods, May to July and November to December would qualify for the one quarter deduction, even though the time spent in the United Kingdom between his first departure and his final return exceeds the periods specified in Paragraph 2 Schedule 2 to the 1973 Finance Act. Each of the periods of service abroad is a separate 'continuous period'.

"The length of periods spent in the United Kingdom is relevant in the context of the legislation on foreign earnings only for determining whether the earnings qualify for the 100 per cent deduction by reason of a continuous period of absence from the United Kingdom which includes 365 or more qualifying days."

So the short answer to the question is, yes—the 25 per cent deduction can be claimed.

A reader who is domiciled abroad has written to say that he is employed by an overseas company, but performs most of his duties in this country as manager of a United Kingdom branch (he is therefore resident here). In the past he has been taxed on the amount of earnings remitted to this country and would like to know to what extent the rules have changed under this year's Finance Act.

The trend in such matters would appear to be that in future this figure of £25 may well be increased and many of your readers would appreciate it if they could be kept informed.

I was, of course, writing about the powers that can be exercised under the taxing acts to be held by the Inland Revenue and not necessarily what is exercised in practice. Whatever limits are in practice imposed, remember this does not affect the tax position.

No matter how small the amount of interest, it is taxable in the hands of the recipient and must be included in the annual tax return.

Vera Di Palma

Unit trust performance

UNIT TRUST: Growth and Specialist funds (progress this year and in the past three years). Unitholder index 1082.4; fall from December 31, 1973: 30.6 per cent.

GROWTH	A	B	
United Prof M	-2.9	-	
Brands Capital	-11.3	-23.7	
Sister Walker Cap	-15.3	-15.4	
New Cris Cos	-16.6	-	
Silver Walker Stat	-17.7	-	
National Trust	-19.6	-28.7	
Target Claymore F	-22.3	-21.4	
Saint Lucia Prof	-22.6	-21.9	
British Life Oppor	-24.0	-29.5	
Oceanic Perform	-24.3	-32.6	
Stratton F	-31.6	-31.6	
British Life Cap	-34.6	-39.3	
Prudential Growth	-34.8	-24.1	
Stockholders F	-25.4	-36.4	
Br. Sec. Capital	-27.0	-39.0	
Humber Fund Sec	-28.8	-	
Global Progress	-26.9	-37.8	
M&G Consmod	-27.0	-19.7	
National West Cap	-27.5	-34.8	
M&G Recovery	-28.5	-1.0	
Unicorn Recovery	-28.9	-40.7	
Winton Profits P	-30.3	-39.2	
Abacus Growth	-31.5	-37.0	
M&G Cont Govt	-31.7	-	
Talman	-31.7	-41.5	
GT Capital	-31.8	-34.4	
Special Situations	-31.8	-41.9	
First Nat Growth	-32.1	-27.1	
SPECIALIST			
GT US & General	20.3	-	
GT Japan & Gen	15.1	-	

Law

New lease for cut price conveyancing

The intervention of a heavily-financed United States-style title guarantee company into the traditional, staid, conveyancing market, at present the almost total prerogative of the solicitors' profession, could have consequences significantly affecting the entire procedure governing house purchase in Britain.

For the first time, the solicitors' apparent, but wrongly described, conveyancing monopoly is being seriously challenged. Up to now there have been a number of isolated attempts to offer conveyancing at a discount, but these have either run into legal difficulties, or the bodies concerned are too small to be a real threat to the profession.

The legal stage is now set around section 20 of the Solicitors Act 1957 which prohibits an unqualified person from drawing up certain documents, the most important being a deed of transfer, in a property transaction, unless he does so without getting or expecting a "fee, gain or reward".

Stewart Title UK, a subsidiary of a Texas company, will not be in breach of section 20 because it will, in fact, use solicitors where required by law. It argues, however, that a large proportion of the formal work involved in a property transaction need not be done by a solicitor, nor at the price charged by a solicitor.

How well is the client protected if any defect is found? This question caused some difficulty when the Stewart Title scheme was announced, because it appears that the company is not at this stage entitled to act as insurers in Britain, which means that the

delays by the same proportion. Based on the United States practice, its method involves the company in carrying out the relevant searches for the title of the property being bought, then issuing a guarantee that what it has found is a valid title free from defects. If anything is wrong, the holder of the guarantee is compensated for loss suffered.

How does the company's claim stand up to analysis? On the costs, the difficulty is that there are no accurate figures available to show what solicitors are charging since scale fees were abolished.

The fee to Stewart Title for a £10,000 registered property is £46 and for the same value, unregistered, £57, compared with estimated solicitors' charges of more than £60 and more than £100 respectively, assuming solicitors charge approximately what they used to when scale fees were in force. The fee to Stewart Title includes a £10 premium for the title insurance.

A £20,000 house would attract to the title company charges of £70 if registered lands and £102 if unregistered. In fact, most titles in England are now registered nationally which has led to criticism of the title insurance scheme on the ground that it is only of value where unregistered land is concerned.

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and, for registered, £29. The respective figures for £20,000 are £40 and £55. There is a £1 joining fee and a £2 postage and miscellaneous charge.

The association gets round the Solicitors Act by having an "honorary conveyancer", who does the work normally done by a solicitor but does not receive a "fee, gain or reward".

Recently, however, three officials have been convicted under the Act by magistrates, but there is an appeal pending to the Divisional Court, which should clear up much of the confusion.

The association protects itself against claims for negligence through a professional indemnity insurance (there has been no calls against it so far) and individual officials are also bonded against fraud.

Some solicitors, but by no means all, carry adequate professional indemnity insurance policies.

A client can, of course, take out title insurance, but this is a rare occurrence and is generally only done on the advice of a solicitor in respect of a known defective title.

The impact of the Stewart Title scheme, even mildly, will be great. It will attract to the conveyancing field competitors with strong financial backing, and will also attract the smaller, local, cut-price outfits to operate with greater impunity, especially when, as is likely to happen, it comes to be over a defect in title.

The changes are the same for registered and unregistered title, being £44 for a £10,000 property and £57 for one worth £20,000. It does not

carry an indemnity policy, but says that there are ample funds to meet any claims against it. So far, in two years, there have been none.

Where does this leave the solicitor? The Law Society accepts that he is more expensive, but argues that he provides a wider and safer service. People who buy and sell houses need advice as well as having to have the formal mechanical work, such as searching, done for them.

The Law Society is unhappy, too, at the Stewart Title plan to act for more than one party to a transaction.

A client with a defect in his title caused by the solicitor's negligence is protected in a haphazard way. The Law Society has a compensation fund which can be used in certain circumstances.

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Marcel Berlins

Pensions

Is Mrs Castle's plan good enough for widows?

We hear a lot nowadays about women's rights, and particularly about widows. Mrs Castle made much of her proposed new second-tier scheme of 100 per cent widows' pensions.

By implication, she criticized previous proposals, which allowed only 50 per cent widows' pensions, and less directly (her predecessor, Richard Crossman, was more forthcoming in this respect) occupational pension schemes, which generally also allow a 50 per cent widows' pension.

At the time you apply these fractions to the earnings that count, and ignoring the flat-rate pension again, the amounts payable even on a 100 per cent basis for a young widow will be ridiculous.

Attempts are sometimes made to defend this position on the grounds that young widows are quite likely to remarry. This does not really carry a great deal of weight, particularly under the state scheme, because a state widow's pension ceases if she marries, or, indeed, while she lives with a man as his wife but without in fact marrying.

This condition, incidentally, one which does not apply to the majority of occupational pension schemes (although it does to some) even though the level of benefit for young widows is so much higher.

A much more important consideration is that young widows are likely to have small children to look after.

Failure to provide properly for them means that they often have to go out to work before their children are old enough to be left in a day nursery, and even then they may have difficulty in finding suitable employment, so that they can look after the children in the morning and evening.

Allowances for children are not the answer, because the problem is not just the extra cost of looking after children, but the whole question of mothers' working without adequate provision for the care of their children. There is no father to help out in times of crisis.

The position of the normal occupational scheme widows' pension is very different. Because the benefit is based on the ultimate expected pension, even though only at a 50 per cent rate, it should usually enable the widow to stay at home or to get by on earnings from a part-time job.

Remember that the flat-rate widow's benefits are paid by the state, in addition to the occupational scheme pension, and will continue to be paid under the new plan, even for employees who are contracted out of the national scheme.

This is no doubt means that some widows—young ones who are childless, in particular—receive more benefit than they really need. Some of these, however, will be unable to earn enough to keep anything like the living standard they are used to, and not all young widows remarry, even if they do not have children.

It is more important to ensure that a large slice of the population is not left to face hardship than to see that no one gets more than is necessary. In order to achieve this, the state scheme earnings-related death benefit must be recast so that it relates to total expected earnings, even if it is reduced to less than 100 per cent.

More occupational schemes providing a widow's pension would pay half this amount—£566 on death at any time before the pension begins. So, if the pensioner's version of a 100 per cent widow's pension would pay the widow of a man who died after, say five years' service 100 per cent of five-sixteenths, which comes to £166 after 40 years.

It is wrong in present circumstances for the borrower to pay an unduly low rate in comparison with general market rates, indirectly taking further from the investor", he said.

He added: "At a time when everything is going up in price, there is one specialized and favoured section of the population in the house-owner who sees his actual outlay going down."

Eric Brunel

Round-up Insurance industry to the rescue

After a week of worry 80,000 policy-holders in London Indemnity and General Insurance will be relieved to know that the tentative proposals to mount a rescue operation for the company, which is technically insolvent, have acquired substance.

By the same token, the 160,000 policy-holders in Welfare Assurance who were frightened that their company might also be forced into a similar situation as at LIGI have the reassurance that Welfare is to be taken under the wing of the substantial London and Manchester Insurance.

Subject to the approval of the courts and LIGI's financial situation not turning out to be materially different than is generally understood, the rescue consortium put together by some 30 insurance companies, will meet most of LIGI's obligations to policy-holders.

Income bond-holders will have their income and maturity benefits guaranteed but the guaranteed surrender value will be replaced by the going actuarial surrender value. If at the end of the day when the income bond element of the life fund is finally discharged there is any surplus, this will be divided out among policy-holders who surrendered their bonds before maturity.

The other class of policy-holder affected by the new proposals will be the annuitants of LIGI, which did offer very generous annuity rates. These benefits will be reduced by 10 per cent which will peg them nearer to the annuity rates offered by the more orthodox insurance offices.

It might take several weeks for the rescue operation to be completed, but the understanding is that people who miss their income payments during the interim period will receive a settlement later.

The situation at Welfare never reached such crisis proportions despite a severe run on the company from policy-holders anxious to cash in their bonds at any cost. The effective rescue operation by London and Manchester should halt the panic, and at this stage the indications are that there will be no subsequent alteration to the terms of the income bond contract.

The miles of bank counters owned by the country's clearing banks are being increasingly used to dispense more than cash. A developing trend is the sale of simple insurance packages in bank branches.

EDITED BY MARGARET STONE

Investor's week

In reverse • Tougher SE

The pre-Budget rally in equities ran abruptly into reverse last week. Market indices gave up most of the previous gains and the downturn was accompanied by a worrying increase in turnover.

But the clearest indication of a change in mood came from the gilt-edged market, where fears of renewed inflation in the United Kingdom sent prices downwards. The unwillingness to accept current yields was spelled out on Thursday by a sudden reduction in jobber quotations for the "long tap".

Gilt-edged market fears of a continuing high rate of inflation have been strengthened by the TUC call for government action on state control and employees' rights, as well as by worker militancy at Hawker Siddeley and in Scotland.

The international scene also darkened last week with gold, sterling and the United States dollar all active.

If we are back with the City nightmare of recession *cum* inflation, then gilt may be in for an uncomfortable ride. Against that background, little faith can be put in the chances of a rally in equities between the Queen's Speech and Budget day, a fortnight later.

Not that all is gloom in the equity market. The swift rescues of London Indemnity and General Insurance and of Welfare Insurance gave support to the stock market's view that further crashes in the financial sector are now unlikely.

If these fears can be forgotten, then equities may at least have found a base upon which they can rest awhile.

★ ★ ★

The Stock Exchange's announcement on Thursday that it was carrying out an inquiry into recent share dealings in Manchester Liners brings to seven the total of investigations it has announced since the beginning of August.

Insurance

Prevention better than a burglary

As commerce and industry improve their security measures it looks as though thieves are turning their attentions to private houses. The rewards may not be so great, but a thief can be carried out much more easily.

Aware of this trend, the insurance industry is trying to tackle it in a number of ways. One of these is to make householders and the public at large more aware about the need for adequate security. Unfortunately, there are so many people these days persuading us to do this and that "for our own good" that campaigns along those lines are not always particularly effective.

Increasingly, insurers are surveying houses, to assess the risks and to see how they could be reduced. Ideally, of course, insurers should survey all the private houses and flats where they insure contents worth more than a fairly nominal amount. But, bearing in mind the cost of a trained surveyor, it would be uneconomical for householders to do it themselves.

Since the beginning of August, the Stock Exchange has revealed that it is conducting inquiries into share dealings in the following companies:

George Kent
Colby Rotolin
Marl Investments
Dexion-Comino Int'l
Budge Bros
Pereudia
Manchester Liners

Judged by the past record, that is an extraordinarily large number in such a short space of time. It is indicative of the new, tougher mood prevailing within the Council on the issue of insider trading.

In this context it is significant that the Council has only recently adopted the policy of revealing in advance all the investigations that it is carrying out.

But, explaining more fully what it is planning to do is only one facet of the Council's new approach. This became clear when it revealed earlier this month the outcome of its investigation into share dealings in Dexion-Comino International just ahead of a bid for the company by the American Interlake Group in July.

The Council's report made it plain that some of those who had dealt may have had advance information and it backed up its conclusion with more insight into the workings of an inquiry than it had ever previously given. It said that evidence had been taken from 27 brokers and four jobbing firms which disclosed 102 transactions. The investigation had uncovered total purchases of 730,000 shares by 72 clients.

All of this was more detailed than anything the Council had ever said before.

It can't be a coincidence that the Council's new aggressive stance should have begun to emerge only shortly after the Stock Exchange had issued a

powerful response to the proposals contained in the Labour Party's Green Paper on company law reform.

At the heart of those proposals is the creation of a Companies Commission, a sort of British equivalent to the American Securities Exchange Commission, with extensive powers to oversee the affairs of the City.

Such a Commission would be given the power to take decisions by the Stock Exchange Council; it would take over the functions of the Takeover Panel backed by legal sanctions which are at present lacking; it would monitor day-to-day market trading with the authority to suspend shares if unusual trading patterns developed; and it would enforce tougher disclosure requirements.

The Stock Exchange has always argued that such stringent outside controls are both unnecessary and impracticable in Britain. In its reply to the Green Paper, it said that the proposed commission would largely duplicate the work of the Council.

In particular, it attacked the claim that the Takeover Panel lacked both the will and the means to control "the widespread City scandals and abuses". It stated that each of the cases of alleged abuse cited in the Green Paper could have been prevented by changes in the law or by effective enforcement of existing law.

Above all, it claimed that a Stock Exchange investigation into insider trading was "as rigorous and probing as any legal process".

Clearly, it is now setting out to make that claim stick by appealing to the general public in more detail exactly what it is doing (although other considerations, such as libel law, still might prevent it from pointing a definite finger at all offenders).

The assumption, it appears, is that the best defence of the system is to demonstrate that it is vigorously and efficiently operated.

EverReady growth spiked by controls and building recession

By Andrew Wilson

In line with market expectations, Ever Ready profits before tax, slide from £4.42m to £3.27m on global sales up from £39.6m to £44.4m.

Most of the damage was suffered in Britain where trading profits fell £607,000 to £2.53m—material shortages arising from the three-day week accounting for up to £400,000 of the shortfalls.

Price controls are estimated to have cut back the interim profits potential by £1.25m.

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Overseas presented a mixed picture. Germany was slightly lower, although with some signs of recovery in the current half. Italy, however, was well down, thanks to the unsettled national labour situation. Offsetting these was a gain of one-eighth by the South African subsidiary, which together with the other interests left overseas trading profits only £5,000 off at £1.94m.

The board say it is almost inevitable that there will be "some" decline in pretax profits for the year from last year's £2.25m. So far earnings are down £2.6m, from £3.62m to £3.5p.

But taken half by half the decline of 13 per cent to £1.85m over the final six months compares well with one of 23 per cent at the halfway point.

The company says the second half concluded to reflect the effects of the three-day week, but showed an improvement which has been maintained to date both in cash and unit terms. There are 27 new shops scheduled to be opened in the current period in addition to the 31 now open.

At the attributable level profits were down from £2.25m to £1.7m and earnings, excluding extraordinary items, from 6.1p to 3.6p. The total dividend of 3.2p matches the previous year's adjusted total.

Staffs Potteries

Staffordshire Potteries yesterday corrected their final dividend for last term from 4.4p to 3.6p making a total amended to 7.7p to 5.6p. The retained profit is £197,000, not £192,000.

The shares eased 4p to 72p.

Squeeze on P Henderson's earnings and liquidity

The persistently rising cost of materials and reduced cash generation is imposing stresses on liquidity and it is hoped early Government action will be taken to relieve pressures which the company cannot control.

The group expects to continue selling more, particularly overseas, and it will seek to control costs "even more stringently". Last full year Henderson topped £1.85m, this being the same net figure of 1.26p.

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Profit is trebled at Hugh Baird

Improving on their interim growth, which saw profits double to £295,000, Hugh Baird, maltsters, barley and hop merchants, more than trebled their pre-tax to a record £855,000 last term.

Attributable profits have expanded from £1.23m to £2.5m, backing a rise in dividends from 4.45p to 5.04p. Earnings a share are 8.3p, the second half brought in £1.42m, a rise of 13 per cent.

With its trading area extending over North Wales, Shropshire, Cheshire, and Lancashire, the board is still expansion minded. Over the past year, nine stores were opened bringing the total to 53, and already in the current year four more stores have been opened. Even allowing for the effects of inflation, turnover is well ahead of the same period last year.

At half time, profits expanded 30 per cent to £1.28m, most of which came from rental income which rose from £208,000 to £237,000. Over the full year, income from this source rose from £621,000 to £856,000.

Unigate's food sales deal in France

BSN Gervais Danone and Northern Foods, which already have a food production and distribution pact, have signed a sales and production cooperation agreement with Unigate, Danone said in Paris.

Under the deal, Unigate will take over the sales of the two companies, hitherto handled by a joint company. Further, Northern Foods will take over Unigate's Northallerton dairy factory.

If the aim is simply to deter the casual thief, a surveyor will concentrate on "physical perimeter security", by making it difficult for a thief to get in

easily. Windows, clearly, are an obvious means of access. Provided the window frames are in good condition, and they are not leaded light glazed—the surveyor's nightmare—they can be secured by key-operated locks.

A surveyor will probably be anxious to use the same type of window lock throughout the house, if possible.

With doors, although it may seem obvious to fit a mortice deadlock to the "final exit" door (which cannot be bolted from the inside), surveyors realize that it is not everybody who will be prepared to carry about and use a second key.

He will see whether it is enclosed—a desirable feature for estate agents, maybe, but not so far as insurance companies are concerned.

If the house is a corner house? Often, a corner house is more prone to attack. Another point is whether the morrice deadlock must actually be used, in addition to slaming the door shut when one leaves the house.

For other external doors and french windows, a surveyor may recommend fitting key-operated mortice rack bolts or automatic locking bolts at the top and bottom.

Increasingly, surveyors are recommending that a safe should be installed. This could be a small wall safe, or a large safe normally used for holding cash in commercial premises.

One of the important points about a wall safe is that it should be concealed in a really good hiding place—and that is often easier said than done. But if the house has a cavity wall (perhaps with an inner layer of thermofibre or similar block construction), it may be suitable to fit many of the different types of wall safe on the market.

Alternatively, a door safe may be recommended. Provided it is fitted correctly into a concrete floor, it should offer much better resistance to attack than a wall safe.

But there is the drawback that a floor safe is much more inconvenient to use, and thus it is likely that, in practice, it will be used only for items of jewelry, and so on, which are not worn regularly.

Some surveyors prefer to recommend a small conventional safe, anchored to the floor in a cupboard in the bedroom or dressing room. They feel that it is more likely that it will be used than a safe sunk into the floor of the kitchen or garage; and a combination lock is favoured because it avoids the risk of the keys being left, say, in a drawer of the dressing table.

Increasingly, alarm systems of one kind or another are being used where big values are at risk in a private house. This is where problems can arise, and in the end, there is usually some form of compromise.

The alarm system used must be tailored not only to the individual security needs of the house or flat, but also so as to allow those living there to lead their normal lives. Ideally, too, the wiring should not upset the interior decorations more than is absolutely necessary.

Perhaps the best arrangement is to identify the "security areas" in a house and to protect them with an alarm system without too much inconvenience—together with a reasonable standard of all-round physical security.

This follows the claim by Great Boulder earlier this week that North Kalgoorli was in default to the extent of \$920,000 on its contributions to operational costs at the Scotia and Carr Boyd Ross mines.

Hudson's Bay Oil & Gas: Earnings after nine months rose from \$27.2m to \$46.0m equivalent to an increase from \$1.43 to \$2.43 a share. Third quarter earnings were up from 55c to 95c a share.

MTD (Mangula)

Pre-tax profits for 1974 rose from \$55.55m to \$15.0m and at the net level from \$4.18m to \$10.3m. With earnings increased from 21c to 52c a share, the dividend total has jumped from 19c to 40c a share, with a final of 25c.

SA gold output

Gold production in September by the South African gold mining industry amounted to 2,108,047ozs (65,568 kgs), an increase on the August figure of 2,049,141ozs (63,735 kgs). Total revenue received during the September quarter was R603.8m.

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John Drummond

FINANCIAL NEWS**J. Hepworth 18pc off, but trend is improving**

By David Mott

Although profits of J. Hepworth tailoring group are still down on a year ago the trend is improving one and with a return of £3.73m pre-tax for last term stock market expectations were more or less unchanged at 30p.

The group's turnover was up from £2.42m to £2.81m, including VAT, profit for the year to August 31 was 18 per cent off.

But taken half by half the decline of 13 per cent to £1.85m over the final six months compares well with one of 23 per cent at the halfway point.

The company says the second half concluded to reflect the effects of the three-day week, but showed an improvement which has been maintained to date both in cash and unit terms. There are 27 new shops scheduled to be opened in the current period in addition to the 31 now open.

At the attributable level profits were down from £2.25m to £1.7m and earnings, excluding extraordinary items, from 6.1p to 3.6p. The total dividend of 3.2p matches the previous year's adjusted total.

New 3-tier structure helps Bishop's Stores to make first million

By Ashley Drucker

In fine shape at halfway—profits more than doubled, Bishop's Stores turns in pre-tax profits over £1m for the first time, thanks to all-round growth.

In fact there was a 63 per cent advance to £1.03m, and the shares closed unchanged at 30p.

The past year was the first in which trading activities were carried out by three separate companies, and each exceeded its target. Retail turned in 279,100 (against 258,000) in profits, wholesale some £198,000 (£84,000) and cash-and-carry for the ordinary.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Selling hits gilt-edged sector

Yields on long-dated Government stocks rose to record levels yesterday as the gilt-edged market suffered a fresh wave of persistent and sometimes quite sizable selling.

By the close of trading losses of up to 1 point were being displayed. Gloomy discussion in the press about the prospects for the "long-end" of the gilts market appeared to have been the main motivation behind the selling.

The fresh cut in a key United States prime rate failed to provide much comfort. Even record yields of 16.6 per cent had little impact, with confidence now totally dissipated, according to dealers. With "mediums" about 1 point softer and longer "shorts" down to 1 point, the result has been a sharp steepening of the yield curve.

The equity market trading account closed with a technical rally during the final hour of business, when major stocks recovered earlier losses and in many cases established small net gains.

Gold mining shares had another busy session—with most of the business taking place

after the morning fixing of the gold price in London at a year higher level.

The FT index closed 0.8 off at 198.6, after 195.8, while The Times index, at 77.53, showed a net fall of 0.08. Recorded bargains totalled only 6,377 but the value total for the previous day again bore witness to increased activity.

The day started badly, with entries again upset by falls in the gilt-edged market. With market indices quickly falling back towards the levels of the first day of the trading account, there was every inclination to take profits. But when some of the more recent sellers came in to buy stock for delivery, share prices rose against them.

ICI, having dropped to 156p during the morning, closed at 161p, a net gain of 1p. Courtaulds, finally 1p higher at 69p, had touched 68p and Unilever, 1p up at 165p, had been at 164p.

In gold shares, heavier-priced issues rose strongly and recovered quickly from a mid-afternoon pause for profit-taking. By the close, gains of 1p and more had been recorded by Libanom (£143), President

Steyn (£193) and many others.

Profit-takers cut the Gallaher share price back to 129p at first Disclosure that American Brands would offer 160p a share—exactly what the market had predicted—came late in the day and lifted Gallaher shares to 147p, a net rise of 16p.

Except for a few selected features, heavy engineers were sluggish. Investment selling drove De La Rue down by 8p to 112p.

BLMC could make no recovery from the initial profit-taking sellers and closed 4p off at 84p. Bar Tube Investments, unchanged at 170p, had been as low as 167p, and Hawker Siddeley, down 2p at 184p, touched 180p on the first reports that the group had postponed its decision to kill the HS 146 venture.

Consumer issues had a disappointing day; Mothercare weakened ahead of next week's trading statement. Boots (128p), together with several other store majors slipped by a few pence. A firm spot however was Bishop Stores (5p up at 96p), after the results.

Elsewhere, Every Ready (Gt Britain) rallied after falling to 4p on the interim report, while half-time figures also upset Fidelity Radio, Lake Edition, M. Mole and P. C. Henderson weakened on trading news.

Financial shares remained nervous, with the Canadian banks looking unsettled after the announcement of rights issue by Toronto Dominion (the shares were sold to 22.16, or some small sellers). Royal Bank (125p) gave up a couple of pence. Among the secondaries, E. Bates Holdings dipped to 3p at first, in response to the cost of disposing of Welfare.

Equity turnover for October 24 was £423m (13,029). Active stocks, according to Exchange Telegraphs, Cons. Goldfields, ICI, Courtaulds, Burmah Oil, Commercial Union New, Cavenham, Tube Investments, Union Corporation, P. & O. Deferred and Thorn Electrical "A".

* Company correction. † Cents a share including extra 10 cents a share.

‡ Adjusted for share split.

Latest dividends

Company	Ord.	Year	Pay.	Year's	Prev.
(and par values)					
ADM Bus Machines (Sp)	Nil	2.12		Nil	2.12
Alcan Aluminum Oly	35c	25c	15/1	120c	90c
Hugh Baird (Sp) Fin	0.59	0.62	13/12	0.77	0.75
Bishop's Stores (Sp) Fin	1.44	1.37	6/12	2.62	2.49
Bircham Woods (Sp) Fin	3.72	3.52	6/12	4.83	4.53
Blundell Corp	35c	35c	10/12	140c	130c
R. H. Cole (Sp) Int	2.78	1.73	16/12	4.13	
Construction Mds (Sp) Fin	4.99	5.36	27/3	8.0	7.86
Dow & Gen Tst (Sp) Int	2.23	2.0	2/12	7.07	
Ever Ready (Sp) Int	1.3	1.25	6/1	—	4.33
Fidelity Radio (Sp) Int	1.47	1.31	9/1	—	3.43
M. P. Harris (Sp) Int	0.3	0.28	4/1	0.75	1.93
P. C. Henderson (Sp) Int	1.88	1.81	2/1	—	4.41
Highland Electronics (Sp) Fin	0.9	1.5	6/1	0.9	1.5
J. Hepworth (Sp) Fin	2.2	2.27	3/2	3.2	3.21
Kwik Save (Sp) Fin	3.37	2.88	2/1	5.04	4.45
D. M. Laidlow (Sp) Fin	1.28	1.27	9/12	2.16	1.96
Lovell & Co (Sp) Fin	20c	20c	20/12	80c	50c
Massey-Ferguson Oly	20c	1.4	2/1	1.4	1.47
Rothesay Co (Sp) Fin	3.61	3.43	10/12	6.87*	6.56
Tesco Oly	60c	60c	3/2	120c	173c
West Brom Spring (Sp) Int	0.34	0.3	—	1.24	

* Company correction. † Cents a share including extra 10 cents a share.

‡ Adjusted for share split.

§ Company correction. # Cents a share including extra 10 cents a share.

** Company correction. || Adjusted for share split.

Following the West German example of Thursday, Holland cut its bank rate by 8 to 10 points in a move widely anticipated in currency markets.

Substantially lower Eurodollar interest rates—down by a further percentage point—occurred as First National City Bank reduced its prime rate to 11 per cent from 11.1 per cent.

The dollar rallied to 2,620.40 against the guilder after the Dutch rate changes, from 2,620.55 earlier, and 2,624.70 overnight. Euroguilder interest rates dropped up to 100 per cent at one stage.

London bankers said the Dutch action was probably aimed at putting the banking pressure in the Eurodollar money market, where the guilder is currently the strongest participant.

Rumours have been surfacing in Europe for some weeks that the Dutch Government could decide to revalue its currency, based on favourable Dutch economic developments, including low inflation

and the relatively protected Dutch energy resources position, they

stated.

Sterling closed at \$2.3336 against the dollar, up 21 points, while the Bank of England's effective sterling rate narrowed to 18.8 per cent finally from 18.9 per cent at mid-session. The Dutch action and Caribbean's prime rate reduction meant London's position was mostly focused on volatile short-term domestic interbank sterling deposits, with weekend sterling coring up to 100 per cent at one stage.

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Stock Exchange Prices

Widespread falls in gilts

ACCOUNT DAYS : Dealings Begin Monday. Dealings End Nov 8. \$ Commo Day, Nov 11. Settlement Day, Nov 19.

5 Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

For Really Discerning Drinkers

HIGH & DRY
Really Dry Gin

1974	Int. Gross	Div	Vid	High Low Company	Price Chg/peice & P/E	Gross	Div	Vid	High Low Company	Price Chg/peice & P/E	Gross	Div	Vid	High Low Company	Price Chg/peice & P/E	Gross	Div	Vid	High Low Company	Price Chg/peice & P/E	Gross	Div	Vid	High Low Company	Price Chg/peice & P/E
BRITISH FUNDS																									
A&H Tres	600	1674	892	6,671	11,423	116	10	112	Credit Holders	24	2,748	14,423	14	10	112	Charterers Grp	4,326	12,262	116	10	112	Anglo Cells	270	21	112
A&H Tres	600	1700	892	6,671	11,423	116	10	112	AAH Electronics	24	4,212	14,423	14	10	112	Chatterton Corp	4,810	10,477	116	10	112	Anglo Am Corp	270	21	112
A&H Tres	600	1700	892	6,671	11,423	116	10	112	ACG	24	2,748	14,423	14	10	112	Chaterhouse	4,326	12,262	116	10	112	Anglo Int'l Corp	270	21	112
A&H Tres	600	1700	892	6,671	11,423	116	10	112	AD Int'l	24	2,748	14,423	14	10	112	Chaterhouse	4,326	12,262	116	10	112	Anglo Int'l Corp	270	21	112
A&H Tres	600	1700	892	6,671	11,423	116	10	112	Admiral Research	24	2,748	14,423	14	10	112	Chaterhouse	4,326	12,262	116	10	112	Anglo Int'l Corp	270	21	112
A&H Tres	600	1700	892	6,671	11,423	116	10	112	AVP Corp	24	2,748	14,423	14	10	112	Chaterhouse	4,326	12,262	116	10	112	Anglo Int'l Corp	270	21	112
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